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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 11 THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, NOVEMBER 3, 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

Victrolas

These are the evenings you spend at home. Why not add the pleasure of music to your home?

Victrolas from $21.00 Up.

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST "Rexall Remedies" VULCAN

Get your Supply of

Winter Vegetables

Cabbage Turnips Beets Carrots
Parsnips

$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Only Two Ton at this Price

4 X MARKET

E. M. CLARK, Prop.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

LUMBER FOR GRANARIES

We have just received the Agency for

Royal Household Flour

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran,

Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Remember the Usual Stock.

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

Notice

All Persons having claims against the late Thomas Ing, Telephone Contractor, forward to C. L. Elliott, 1127 13th Avenue, W., Calgary, Alberta for settlement.

Oct2ot4

Notice

Any caught taking grain of any kind away from the Elevators or Railroad Yards will be prosecuted on first offense.

By Order

Evangelistic services are to be held at the Shimp Hall every evening except Thursdays until further notice. They commenced on Sunday last.

GRAIN

Harvest is here and the Farmers next consideration will be the successful marketing of his Grain.

In these times of Financial Depression, the Farmer should make sure that he consigns his Grain only to strong and reliable companies,

We are Agents for

James Richardson & Sons

the Oldest, Largest and Strongest Commission House in Canada. Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN - - - - ALBERTA

THE

Lineham Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Vulcan - - - - Alberta

Lumber

Slabs, Firewood., Windows, Doors and Finish

Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

Ford

Made in Canada

FORD TOURING CAR

$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

Vulcan Price $605

Vulcan Agent:

W. F. JENNEJOHN

A full Stock of Supplies and Accessories

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan - - - Alberta

Marquis Municipality Ratepayers Attention!

I will be in the office of the Vulcan Co-operative Company Vulcan on Saturday, October 16, 23, 30; November 6, 13, 20, 27, from 2 till 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of collecting taxes. I am especially Soliciting Hail Taxes.

R. E. House Secretary-Treasurer.
Rural Marquis Municipality

Oct 13 tf.

Individual Tailoring

The Latest Fall and Winter Patterns

Style, Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Gents Made-to-Measure Suits from $20.00

Ladies Made-to-Measure Suits from $25.00.

Examine our Stock

Peter Gillespie

VULCAN - ALBERTA

Card of Thanks

Mrs. A. K. Henning and family desire to thank their many friends for the help and sympathy extended to them during their sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Richmond were in Calgary during the past few days to see their daughter Florence, who is at the Mount Royal College.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS TO GREAT BRITAIN

November 15, to December 31.

Limit five months.

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve sleeping and Steamship Berths.

R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent
CALGARY

Ferrodale School Report

OCTOBER

SENIOR ROOM

Number on Roll	24
Average attendance	14.97
Percentage of attendance	71.29

Perfect attendance—Estella Mutz, Josephine Mutz, Glen Earp, Laura Bailey.

Names in order of merit:

Grade X—Violet Carruthers, Beulah Graham.

Grade IX—Effie Reid, Helen Farrand, Irene Terry, Gertie Rutten, Estella Mutz, Elma Lommatzsch.

Grade VIII—Glen Earp, Uretta Seaman, Laura Bailey, Annie Smart, Josephine Mutz, Willie McPherson, Donald Richardson, Elisabeth McCliment, Annie McCliment.

Grade VI—Fordyce Smart, Leo Rutten, Earl Adams.

Nelson Shield—Effie Reid.

INTERMEDIAE ROOM

Number on Roll	35
Average attendance	27.91
Percentage of attendance	79.74

Perfect attendance—Vera Vanskiver, Grace Hudson, Wilford Recor, Elisabeth Flood, Chrissie Allan, Frances Recor, Brunetta Plumb, Cora Gardner, Margaret Allan, Adele Felker, Willie Buchart, Teddy Terwilliger.

JUNIOR ROOM

Number on Roll	43
Average attendance	33.72
Percentage of attendance	78.41

Perfect attendance—Jack Trail Clyde Clark, John Richardson, Fred Vanskiver, Stella Dargie, Albert Flood, Cameron Richardson, Elspeth Allan, Norma Vanskiver, Olive Felker, Jewel Gardner, Phyllis Trail, Florence Recor, May Farrand.

Threshing Still On

The work of threshing still goes on very satisfactorily. Last week the high winds necessitated the threshermen laying off for a day or half a day, but for the rest the weather was ideal and despite the set-back received from the winds, good progress was made. In some districts there is still much to be done. In the Loma district we hear that there is still a demand for machines although most of the farmers have made their arrangements for the machines to pull on to their places. In the vicinity of Vulcan and in Reid Hill threshing is pretty well through, the Reid Hill district expecting to have barely another week's work ahead of them.

The yields are as good as heretofore. Mr. A. T. Martin on his summer fallow had 61½ bushels to the acre and from his oats on stubble 58 bushels to the acre. Mr. Edward Pontney of the Champion district had from their summer fallow 56 bushels, from breaking 40 bushels and from stubble 39 bushels to the acre. Mr. Fred Glass, who has been in the district to see to his crops and has returned to Illinois via the coast, had a little over 71 bushels to the acre from his oats. In the Reid Hill district Mr. George P. Rowe obtained 55½ bushels of wheat from summer fallow and 35 bushels from stubble, an average of 45 bushels to the acre. His oats went 110 bushels to the acre. Mr. Guy Walker had 54 bushels to the acre on summer fallow and 47 on spring ploughing.

So far the biggest yield that we have heard of in any part of the country falls to W. Fletcher, of Brant, who informs us that his 'Egyptian King' wheat went 85 bushels to the acre.

With a continuance of the present fine weather threshing will soon be completed. During the past day there has been an ominous greyness in the sky which might portend snow, but one hopes for the best 'a continuance of real threshers' weather as in the past weeks.

Anniversary Services

On Sunday next, November 7th, the anniversary services of the Vulcan Presbyterian Church will be preached by the Dr. J. T. Ferguson, of Calgary.

On Monday evening Dr. Ferguson will deliver a lecture, in the Masonic Hall, entitled 'Great Songs of the Nations at War.' The lecture will commence at eight o'clock and at the close the members of the Ladies Aid will serve supper.

At such a time as this the lecture will be of especial interest Dr. Ferguson has a wide knowledge of the subject on which he is to speak, and musical illustrations will be given. A hearty invitation is given to all to attend. Tickets of admission will be on sale and can be obtained at any of the stores.

Military Wedding

The romance which culminated last Sunday morning a eleven o'clock, when Miss Bridget Keogh of Athy, Kildare, became the bride of Corporal James Rogan in charge of the Royal North West Mounted Police at Champion, Alberta, formerly of Ballinahinch, County Down, Ireland, began some years ago in Ireland. At that time Corporal Rogan was attached to a regiment stationed at the Curragh camp.

The wedding, which was the first military one to be held in the district, was solemnized by the Rev. Father Smith at the Roman Catholic Church, Champion, and was attended by Corporal Harper and Constables Gallaher and Norman in full military dress as well as by many other friends of the bride and groom.

The bride was attired in a very dainty gown of white silk crepe de chene trimmed with lace. She wore a white hat and carried a boquet of beautiful carnations. She was attended by Miss Dovey Adams as maid of honor and little Miss Betty Brown as flower girl, while Constable Norman supported the bridegroom.

After the ceremony the bridal party motored to the home of Mr. and Mrs James Brown with whom the bride has been staying since her arrival in Champion, where a very attractive luncheon was served. Mr. W. J. Morton photographer of Vulcan took a number of interesting groups of the wedding party.

Corporal and Mrs. Rogan's many friends both in this district and across the sea join in wishing them every happiness in their new life.

Christmas in The Trenches

Christmas will soon be with us again with all its happiness and pleasure and we are all of us looking forward to it. It is a time when we remember our friends whether near and far, and we dwell in memory on the Christmas of the past. Shall we this year remember the gallant boys from Vulcan who have gone to the war? Some of them are in France and some in camps in England, but they are all away from home and friends doing their little bit for your safety and mine. Think what a joy it would be for these boys to know that we had remembered them. Think what a pleasure it would be for you afterwards to know that you had helped to give them a little pleasure which would lighten their lot.

It won't cost you much. You can give whatever you like.

For $1.25 we can have delivered a hamper containing:

One Rich Plum Cake, one half lb. Velvette de Luxe Chocolate, fifty Virginia Cigarettes, one Large Potted Meat.

We want every soldier from Vulcan who is in France or in camp in England and district to get one of these on Christmas morning, and we want you to help if it is only to the extent of 25c. Leave your subscriptions at the Advocate Office, together with the name of any soldier from this district you know to be at the front or in camp in England.

A nasty runaway occurred on Saturday when Mr J. F. Dole was driving home from Vulcan during the afternoon. In the rig with Mr. Dole were Mrs. Dole and Miss Jessie McEwen. When about a mile from home the team shied at a passing auto, and Mr. Dole and Miss McEwen were thrown out. Mrs. Dole remained in the rig and after a time managed to secure the lines and bring the team to a standstill. Mr. Dole escaped without injury but Miss McEwen hurt herself rather badly about the head from which it will take her a few more days to recover.

Local Items of Interest

Mr. McKearns who was at the H. W. Reeves store has returned to Calgary.

Mr. G. L. Johanson was a Calgary visitor during the past week.

Who were the Sabbath motorists who went to Nanton and got lost?

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pontney of Champion have left for a trip to San Francisco, where they will visit Mrs. Pontney's sister for some little time.

Mens Fit—Rite suits—Guaranteed—at Spooner's.

Rexall Druggists everywhere sell and guarantee Rexall Orderlies as a safe and gentle laxative. The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Mr. J. J. Duggan, of Edmonton, was in Vulcan on Tuesday.

Miss A. Patterson was a visitor to Macleod for the weekend.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Naphziger, Vulcan on November 1st, a son.

Mrs. Clyde Hall was a visitor to Calgary on Tuesday of this week.

Students who have left for the winter course at the Carsholm College of agriculture are Clarence Davis, Ole Rushfeldt, Wm. Rushfeldt, H. Johnston and Carl Dole. Ross Walker leaves tomorrow.

Spooner has Hartt Shoes—ask the man who wears them.

Mr. Paul of Loma, who occupied the pulpit at the Vulcan Church on Sunday evening preached a very eloquent sermon, taking as his text the words: "Teach us how to pray". Mr. Paul is a newcomer into the district.

The H. W. Reeves Fur Sale commences tomorrow, Thursday for two days, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend and inspect the large fur stock that will be on sale those days. requir

Rexall Orderlies are a specific for the bowel troubles of ageing people. Sold only by D. C. Jones. The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Mr. George Ecker had trouble with his team when he was driving home last Friday evening. Drawing to the side of the road to allow an auto to go past, one of the horses got into the ditch. They took fright and Mr. Ecker was thrown over the dash board and the buggy passed over him. He sustained severe bruises.

On Friday of this week Vulcan will have a visit from the Rev. J. H. Edmison, of Toronto, who is the general secretary for the Presbyterian Church throughout the Dominion. He will speak in the Masonic Hall at eight o'clock and his subject will be along lines of the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Stanfields Underwear at Spooner's

Mothers Favorite—$2.75 per cwt. Why pay more?

Ladies suits made to measure, $25.00 up. Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

The Rev. D. K. Allan was at Calgary on Sunday last and preached to the 82nd Battalion.

Hallow'een observances this year were of a lesser order than formerly, comparatively little interference being exercised. The younger generation, and, incidentally, some of the older, are evidently awakening to the fact that seemingly innocent fun can very easily develope into a downright nuisance.

Don't forget to visit the H. W. Reeves store either Thursday or Friday of this week and inspect the special sale of furs. All kinds of furs and fur goods will be offered and a visit will repay you.

Mr. Fred Glass, of Alexis, Galesburg, Illinois, who has been in the Vulcan district looking after his crop interest, left on Saturday evenings train for the coast on a visit before returning to his home. He left very well pleased indeed with the splendid year that the district had had, and although his crop suffered from the havoc of wind and rain he had a yield of a little over 71 bushels of oats to the acre. Mr. Glass sees a great future for this country and anticipates that many settlers from over the line will be inclined to come up here when they see what great returns can be had from land that is comparatively cheap in contrast to land in this part of the world.

WANTED—A good milk cow. Purchaser will pay part cash for the balance will trade furniture. Apply A. B. Vulcan Advocate Vulcan

It's good for little girls, too

Everybody—young and old—loves the rich, delicious flavor of

EDWARDSBURG "Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

It is a daily treat—the perfect sweet. Just what the children should have on Bread—costs far less than butter or preserves. Delicious with Hot Biscuits, and Batter Cakes. Gives a new delight to Baked Apples, Blanc-Mange and Puddings. Makes the best Candy you ever tasted. 3

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not as pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand". *Your Grocer has both Brands, in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—or can easily get them for you.*

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

A Study in Egg Production

Interesting Statistics Gathered Show Record of Egg Production

The Utah Experiment Station has submitted to the department of agriculture a report, based upon nearly 1,500 records of six flocks of single-comb White Leghorn hens, ranging in age from one year to seven years and of common ancestry, practically unselected as to egg production but severely selected for vigor. From the report the average productive life of this strain of fowls appears at the present time to be about four years. The average first year production of all flocks was 124 eggs. The average second year production was exactly the same as the first, while the average of the third year was only one dozen less.

The normal variation in first year flock averages of this strain of fowls is apparently between 100 and 160 eggs, the second year between 105 and 140, and the third year between 100 and 130; after that the average for all ages has been very close to 90 eggs per year. There appears to be a fairly definite potential laying capacity for a flock of this strain of fowls which find expression in the first three years. Apparently nearly all of the longer lived hens of a flock will lay over 500 eggs; the majority of them will lay over 600 or 700, while some individual records running from 800 up to nearly 1,000 may be expected.

Considering only hens that have made three or more years records, the uniformity of the three-year averages is most striking. In flocks making high first year records the second and third years' records were low, but the higher layers of the first year, continued to be the highest producers of these flocks for these years. The ten hens making the highest second year's record gave a higher three-year total than the ten making the highest first year record. More hens have made their highest year's record after the first year than during that year. Three hens made their highest record the fifth year. Nearly all the hens in these flocks whose total production has been extremely high have made low or only medium first year records.

"Alpine scenery is very grand."

"Very durable, too. I imagine it will pull through the war all right"

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Another Gibraltar

Islands That Control the Dardanelles Entrance

A contest for the possession of Rabbit, Imbros, Tenedos and Lemnos Islands is bound to be one of the principal features of the peace negotiations marking the end of the European war, according to a neutral diplomat at Constantinople. The informant would not have his name mentioned, but he is a man who is considered here as thoroughly conversant with affairs in Russia.

"One has but to look at the map to realize that the power installed upon the islands of Imbros, Lemnos, Tenedos and the group known as the Rabbit Islands will be the master of the Dardanelles and the approaches to them," said he. "That power at present is Great Britain. It is not for me to say what the Russian government thinks of seeing Great Britain in possession of such a splendid Gibraltar. I know, however, that the Russian government has already seriously considered that possibility, and on two occasions sounded the British government as to what its intentions were. What the reply was I do not know."

Up to last October the islands, with the exception of the Rabbit group, had been provisionally occupied by Greece by virtue of the Treaty of London. They are of great strategic importance owing to their location and proximity to the entrance of the Dardanelles. In addition to controlling the approaches to the strait, the islands also command the adjacent Levant and European coast lines.

The largest of the Rabbit Islands is only nine and a half English miles from the Dardanelles entrance and about five miles from Yenikoi, on the Anatolian coast. It consists of a single, low hill, which is said to be excellently suited as the site of a large number of coast batteries. On the southern coast of the island a harbor and base for small war craft such as submarines, torpedo boats and destroyers, could be easily established. With the great range of modern guns, entry into and exit from the Dardanelles could be controlled without difficulty from this position. A range of nine and a half miles insures effective fire. The forts at Kum Kaleh and Sedul Bahr could be bombarded by batteries on Rabbit Island.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

For Healthy Cooks and Waiters

Every employee in New York's 4,500 restaurants and hotels assisting in the preparation and serving of food has been notified by the board of health that they must secure forthwith certificates stating that they are free from infectious diseases and that in the future they must submit to annual examinations. More than 100,000 persons are affected by the order, it was said.

Seventeen physicians and a corps of nurses are now engaged in making examinations at the rate of 275 a day, under the general direction of the bureau of industrial hygiene.

Proprietors employing persons not having the proper certificates will be subject to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for a year.

It was said by Dr. L. I. Harris, in charge of the examinations, that in the past two weeks scores of cooks and waiters have been found to be a menace to the health of restaurant patrons.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attacks. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

A number of business men at luncheon were giving definitions of "optimist" and "pessimist." One of them offered the following:

"A pessimist says, 'Is there any milk in that pitcher?' whereas an optimist remarks, 'Pass the cream, please.'"

A bottle containing the following mixture should be kept at hand in case of fire. Three pounds of salt are dissolved in gallon of water, and to this is added a pound an a half of sal ammoniac. This poured on the beginning of the flame will extinguish it.

Love is doubly blind if the girl is rich.

Charity also uncovers a lot of our neighbors' sins

Eggs to be Kept Cool

Advice About Handling and Marketing of Eggs

A dirty egg can be washed, of course, but a washed egg will spoil much quicker than one that is unwashed. When the egg is first laid it has a mucilaginous coating that seals it as it dries. Washing dissolves this coating, and unseals the package, leaving the pores of the shell wide open for the entrance of putrefactive bacteria and disease germs. The way to get a first class, clean egg on the table of the city consumer is to make it clean through clean methods of production. These are not generally found on the ordinary farm. It is something that takes special pains and brings special pay.

Putting a fresh egg in a customer's kitchen after it is produced is a question of speed and controlled temperature. If the egg is fertile it will begin to incubate at any temperature above 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Such an egg, is of course, not first class. At the same time, whether fertile or unfertile, the contents of the egg begin to shrink the moment it is laid. The cooler it is kept the less it shrinks, to be sure, but it keeps on shrinking even if it is kept cool. If you will make a tube of heavy paper, about eighteen inches long, having a circumference the same as an egg, put a newly laid egg in one end, your eye at the other end, and stand in the sun, you will discover that the contents of the egg fill the shell. Then try another egg that is only a couple of days old, and you will find a well developed "air cell" at the egg the larger the cell. The older the egg the larger the cell. Try this on the next dozen eggs, and try to figure how many days since they left the nest. The city dweller who has never tasted a prime, fresh egg is in the majority.

Granary of the Empire

Canadian Crop Assures to the Mother Country an Abundant Food Supply

Eminently satisfactory is the preliminary official estimate of the Canadian harvest, an estimate based on the recorded acreage under crop and the appearance of the fields throughout the Dominion. The acreage makes a new record, and even if the aggregate estimate of 408,849,000 bushels of wheat is not sustained when threshing returns are compiled a material advance on previous records is fully assured. The estimate is an average of 23.78 bushels per acre from 12,986,400 acres under wheat crop, and is 147,559,800 bushels, or 91 per cent. in excess of last year's disappointing yield. The record yields of oats is also greatly exceeded by the estimate of 448,000,000 bushels from 11,365,000 acres, an average of 42.49 bushels per acre. Canada's place as the granary of the empire is further established by an estimate of 51,655,000 bushels of barley from 1,509,400 acres, 2,485,700 bushels of rye from 112,300 acres, and 12,109,600 bushels of flax from 1,009,600 acres.

These estimates, based on reports from correspondents in all parts of the Dominion, are sufficiently supported by the present advanced state of the crops to be regarded as insuring a yield that will be a material aid to the empire's strength. The harvest will help defray the cost of Canada's participation in the world struggle for personal liberty and national independence, and will assure to the mother country an abundant food supply. The harvest outlook serves to emphasize Canada's contribution to imperial strength in venturing on the building of transcontinental railways and the promoting of agricultural expansion over the vast area of northern prairies. Per head of population, Canada's wheat production averages four times as high as that of the United States. This extensive development has not been obtained without the assuming of heavy burdens, and it now remains to supplement the sacrifices already made with the personal and financial aid essential in hastening the ultimate triumph.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Teacher—What became of the children of Agamemnon?

Pupil—I imagine they're dead by this time.

Italy's Alpine Troops

Firing From Swinging Rope, Soldier Routs the Enemy

Italy's Alpine troops, mountain artillery and several regiments of Bersaglieri (sharpshooters) are apparently bearing the brunt of the war with Austria.

These troops have since the beginning of the war been occupying strategical positions, generally the peaks of almost inaccessible mountains dominating the enemy's forts and entrenched camps, hauling up guns and holding these positions against the repeated attacks of the Austrians who are striving to open a way toward a possible future invasion of Italy.

Scarcely any details are available about their hard fighting up in the mountains where the snow is several feet deep and no eye-witnesses are present.

A company of Alpini was on the march at night along a mountain path striking a valley 200 feet below. The path was narrow and a false step meant death. The men marched carefully and slowly in Indian file and kept well in from the edge. The officer who marched in front when the path widened ordered the men to halt and lie down for an hour's rest. The Alpini accordingly rolled themselves up in their blankets and settled to sleep when a dull muffled noise was heard coming up from the valley.

Three or four Alpini understood at once what it meant. The Austrians down in the alley were mining the path from below in the hope of blowing up the force. They looked down the precipice, but could not see anything. It was pitch dark. Still the noise continued. The Alpini hit on a plan at once and the officer approved it.

One of them, a knife in his mouth and a rifle in his hand, was let down the ledge tied to a rope. When he saw the shadows of the Austrians working on the rock he fired at a distance of less than 10 yards. The Austrians fled under cover and then opened fire against the man dangling from the rope, but his comrades hauled him to safety. When the Alpini explored the valley next morning they found three Austrians killed and tear them the dynamite charge they were preparing.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Eat Apples

Yes, Apple Pies, Too, and be Healthy

If you're feeling kind of blue—
Eat an apple!
It will cheer you through and through—
Eat an apple!
It will put your stomach right,
Soothe your liver overnight.
Operation! Calm your fright—
Eat an apple!

If you don't believe it, hear O. H. Benson and be convinced. Mr. Benson is one of Uncle Sam's agriculturists, but sometimes he forgets his high sounding title and preaches on his hobby. That's what he's doing this week at the Cook County Teachers' institute and educational conference in the Chicago Normal school, and his hobby is expressed in just three words:

"Eat an apple!"

"We are coming to the time when every family in the United States will consume a quart of apples every day," he declared in the course of his lectures. "Apples are one of the most healthful foods obtainable. Instead of patent medicines, eat apples! That advice, followed out, would save thousands of dollars in doctor and druggists' bills."

Even apple pies are healthy, Prof. Benson believes. They're most healthy—and here's a tip for restauranteurs—when the "filler" is thick and fresh and juicy. In other words, their food value is in direct ratio to the amount of apples in them.

Mr. Benson deplored the waste in apples. Half the crop rots on the ground annually, while the large centres of population are unable to obtain an adequate supply at reasonable prices, he said.

"It is largely this condition that has brought about the high cost of living," he said.

Elaborating upon home canning methods and processes, Mr. Benson declared it is just as easy "and quite as profitable" to can food products extensively in the home as in the commercial factory. He advocated the use of fruit syrups as a preservative in canning fruits by the "cold pack" methods.—Chicago Tribune.

He was an ardent lover, an Irish lover, and a practically penniless lover. It was St. Patrick's Day; in his hand he bore a pot of real Irish shamrock.

"They were raised in the ould sod," he said, as he presented the pot to Biddy; "raised in the ould sod of Oireland!"

"Shure, now, Murphy," cried the lady in delight, "how raley swate of ye it is! How perfect and how fresh! Shure I do belave there's a little dew on them yet!"

Murphy flushed slightly. "Begorra, I know there is," he confessed, "but praise the Lord, it'll be paid tomorrow!"

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Point Blank Aim

You come nearest to taking "point-blank" aim when you use the famous

NITRO CLUB "Speed Shells"

Steel-lined—an exclusive Remington-UMC feature. Higher compression—greater power—and straight-away drive. You take shorter lead—shoot swifter—hit harder—and *get more birds*. Crack-shots and sportsmen in every country are staunch friends of these "lightning" shells.

For a Better Field-Bag—or a Clean Trap-Score

Shoot speed shells in the Remington-UMC Pump Gun. The fastest combination in the field. Improves even the expert's score. Your dealer takes pride in displaying the Remington-UMC Line.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A. 12A

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN
Apply to District Offices of
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

Schoolboy Cadets

The testimony of two famous soldiers may be quoted in favor of the policy of the training of schoolboys through their cadet companies, a policy that the Canadian government intends to carry out during the present school year. The Duke of Wellington declared that he always preferred lads for the most desperate service as old soldiers were apt to be "too cunning." Marshal Ney, "the bravest of the brave," reviewing the conscripts of 1813, exclaimed: "These children are wonderful! I can do anything with them; they will go anywhere."—Vancouver Province.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. No better preparation for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

British Postmen in Trenches

The task of the man who delivers letters to our soldiers in the trenches is no enviable one.

Besides the trenches themselves there are many isolated dug-outs and advance posts that have to be visited in order that Tommy may have his letters.

The only time when the postman can make his rounds is in the dark, when there is a lull in the firing; and, dodging about from one dug-out to another, it takes him the whole night to empty his bag. Even under cover of darkness he meets with many unpleasant adventures. Falling into holes made by Jack Johnstons and tripping over shells that have failed to burst are just two of his troubles!

When the postman is given his letters to deliver they are tied in bundles, and more often than not these have to be sorted without a light, for even if he happens to have a flash-light with him there is great danger in using it.

It is calculated that the mail handled in this way amounts to something like 7,000 sacks a day, containing in all 500,000 letters, and 60,000 parcels, to say nothing of 37,000 newspapers.

He—Why is it that there's never a match in this house?

She (curtly)—I can't make matches.

He—That's strange; your mother could.

Battalions of Pioneers

A special battalion of pioneers, the first of its kind in Canada, is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities.

Another is to be recruited in the west, and they will go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be known as First Pioneer Battalion and be attached to the First Division, and the Eastern Battalion to be known as the Second Battalion, to be attached to the Second Division.

Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Houses without chimneys are to be a feature of London in the near future according to a London architect. Already designs have been drawn for the erection of villas in a London suburb which will not show a solitary chimney to spoil the view from the house opposite. These villas will be heated on the Russian system, which dispenses entirely with the open fire.

Customer—Your cream is very good.

Clerk—It ought to be. I just whipped it.

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.
60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

PREMIER TELLS OF IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO ENGLAND AND THE FRONT

BELIEVES VICTORY ASSURED TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

A Victory that will give Birth to a Newer and Freer Civilization In Which this Country will have no Inconsiderable Place and will Play no Unworthy Part

In a review of his experiences and impressions gained during his recent important visit to Great Britain and the battlefields of France and Belgium given before a gathering of hundreds of members of the Ottawa Canadian club, Premier Sir Robert Borden expressed his pride in what the Canadian troops have done for the Dominion and the empire at the front, in the splendid spirit shown by the Canadians at Shorncliffe and the wounded in the different hospitals of the old country and France, in what the British navy has done and is still doing to keep the seas open for commerce, of confidence as a result of what he saw and learned that victory is assured to the arms of the allies—a victory that will give birth to a newer and freer civilization and democracy for the world.

Sir Robert said it had been satisfactory to make the voyage to Britain and return on a ship carrying the British flag. There was a feeling of apprehension among some of the passengers as the vessel entered the war zone, but this was removed when a British war vessel came alongside.

The premier said that shortly after he landed he saw evidence of what the war meant for Canada, for there were some wounded Canadian officers on the deck to meet him.

A few days after his arrival in England he went to Shorncliffe and saw the Canadian troops there in review. The sight of the 17,000 officers and men who comprise the Second Canadian division, marshalled together, with the bayonets on their rifles glistening in the morning sun was both an impressive and pleasing sight. The bearing and spirit of all the men were all that could be desired.

"An officer of Lord Kitchener's staff —Sir Archibald Murray—told me," the premier said, "as we rode away from the camp after the review at Shorncliffe, that he had seen over 400,000 troops of the new British army under review, but he had not seen such a fine body of men as the Canadians who had just passed before him that day."

Sir Robert told of visiting the Canadian trenches which were in some places only thirty yards away from the Germans. The premier said that the day he and the party were in the trenches the Germans refrained from firing any shells. However, there was no doubt they had a very fine intelligence department, for on the day following the premier's visit, they fired some five dozen shells at the Canadian headquarters building, but did no damage, the party having left by this time.

In conclusion, Sir Robert spoke of the gigantic task of preparation, the immensity of which could hardly be realized. He was assured that the British authorities are fully conscious now and that the necessary effort is being made. He stated that the French nation is thoroughly in earnest and realizes the significance of the struggle.

"And so I come back to you from the men at the front, from the French people, from the British people, with that message—with a message not only of determination, but of confidence as well. One cannot tell what may in the final result come from this war. The events through which we are moving are so wonderful, so tremendous, so world compelling that we can hardly realize their significance. One of my colleagues said to me a year ago that this war seemed to him as the suicide of civilization. Let us hope rather that it may prove to be the death of much that marred and hindered the progress and development of civilization and democracy. Perhaps we might feel like hoping, and indeed believing, that this war may prove to be the birth pang attending the nativity of a truer and nobler civilization, in which this country, as one of the great free nations of the empire, will have no inconsiderable place and will play no unworthy part."

Work in Armies of Czar

Many Women in Russian Army and They Are Noted For Bravery

Much has been heard about the women bearing arms in the armies of the Czar. Quite recently news came from Kiev of the girl officer in a regiment of Don Cossacks, Alexandra Ephimovna Lagereva, who showed unsual initiative and courage. She and a handful of men of her detachment were captured by the Germans and locked up in a church. When all was still, the prisoners broke a window and escaped. Alexandra herself killing the sentry with a stone. The little force, seven in all, managed to recover their horses, and actually succeeded in capturing a patrol of eighteen Uhlans, securing importna documents into the bargain. These papers Alexandra delivered into the hands of the Russian general.

A Lithuanian woman in the Russian cavalry named Olga Jehlweiser, is a highly experienced warrior. She served under General Rennenkampf in the Manchurian war, and was in several important battles. She was of special value in the fighting around Grodno, because of her intimate knowledge of the country. During the fighting at Sokachew, "Yellow Martha," so called because of her golden hair, recaptured a Russian flag from the Germans, who had taken an advance section of the Russian trenches. As the Russians were making for the second trench, the banner bearer was shot in the back. Martha saw him fall and dashed back to pick up the flag. Two Germans pursued her as she made off with it, and she shot them both dead. She has taken part in three battles.

Marketing Problem

Good Advice to Dairymen in Marketing Cream and Butter

When the farmer is not too far away from the town, selling whole milk or sweet cream to individual customers or to hotels, restaurants, etc., is generally the most profitable method of marketing. If these markets cannot be obtained and good express service can be secured, the shipping of cream to hotels, restaurants or to a creamery is very profitable, for not only is a good price received for the cream, but the skim milk is retained on the farm. Even though the farmer is a long way from the shopping station, if it is possible to interest enough of his neighbors in dairy work, a cream route can be organized and the cream collected and shipped to the creamery. Some communities as far as fifteen miles from a shipping station have their cream collected and are selling cream to a creamery. There is an added advantage in selling cream in that the skim milk is retained on the farm and can be used for household purposes or can be fed to the calves, pigs, chickens, etc. Skim milk fed in a proper ration to pigs or calves is worth from 2 cents to 6 cents per gallon, depending upon the quality of the stocks to which it is fed.

If a cream route cannot be organized in the community, butter can be made and marketed two or three times per week or shipped to individual customers through the rural route by means of the parcel post. To get a profitable price for butter it is necessary to make good butter an dto market it in an attractive package. Good butter, printed in rectangular pound blocks wrapped in parchment paper and enclosed in a neat carton bearing the name of the farm and the name and address of the farmer will bring 35 cents per pound the year round and sometimes even more.

Warlike Inventions

Peace-Loving Civilians Appear to Have Been Mainly Responsible

It is one of the anomalies of warfare that the machinery for fighting and killing has been brought to its present ghastly pertection not by swashbuckling, bloodthirsty soldiers, but by mild-mannered, peace-loving civilians. True, both army and navy officers have exercised their ingenuity to heighten the terrors of battle, but theirs are rather academic improvements on the more daring contrivances of civilian mechanics and engineers. Who gave us the turreted iron clad? Not a naval officer, but Ericsson, a marine engineer. Who invented the machine gun, which squirts death every day on a dozen European battleground? Not a colonel or a captain, but Hiram Maxim, a brilliant American mechanic. Who gave the battleship its quick-acting gun-elevating mechanism? Not an ensign or a commodore, but Janney, an American mechanical engineer. Who invented the motors for turning turrets rapidly? Not a lieutenant, but H. Ward Leonard, one of Edison's former assistants. Who planned the submarine? Not a Hull or a Nelson, but Robert Fulton, an artist.

So one after another, the really important, the really epoch-making inventions comprising the mechanism of warfare prove to be the conceptions of romantically imaginative but lambs-like private citizens. Usually their contrivances are anything but perfect. They must be developed, and it is in their development that the professional soldier has been most serviceable.

It is thus not only with the guns and submarines of war, but also with the telephones and electric lights of peace; for the inventions that have made the United States and other countries commercially great came not from within given industries, but from without. Always it is a dreamy pioneer, an intrepid free-lance, aflame with enthusiasm, who enriches his country with a radically new labor-saving device or way of utilizing energy. Morse was a portrait painter when he first turned his attention to the telegraph; Bell was a teacher of deaf-mutes when he began his experiments with the telephone; Edison was a patentee of telegraphs and phonographs when he gave us the incandescent lamp; Marconi was a mere lad with a liking for physics when he conducted his first successful experiments in wireless telegraphy. With the single conspicuous exception of Edison not one of the inventors who have blazed new trails gave to the world devices that could be marketed at once. Development was necessary—development by less brilliant intellects identified with the industries that were benefited.—From "The Inventors' Board and the Navy," by Waldemar Kaempffert, in the American Review of Reviews for September.

The Lumber Business

The forest branch of the land department is able to report indications of a renewal of activity in the lumber business of the interior. A moderate demand for small lumber is expected from along the line of the Canadian Northern Pacific north of Kamloops. The heavy wheat crop on the prairies seems likely to lead to a good deal of new building. In a recent review of the market in a Winnipeg paper it was said that many farmers may be expected to erect better houses than those with which they have been content hitherto. It is also said that the expansion of mixed farming will lead to the building of new barns and outhouses for stock.—Victoria Colonist.

In Germany the number of children who take their own lives is appalling. In one recent year no less than 600 suicides by boys and girls under sixteen were recorded.

Coming Winter Campaign

Winter Would Appear to Favor the Cuase of Allies in Every Quarter

Repeated evidences are being noted by the cables that all the allies are preparing in earnest for another winter campaign. This is not at all in the nature of news, but it indicates how little real disappointment has been felt by the allied governments at their inability to close the war with a conclusive victory this year. Undoubtedly Lord Kitchener's estimate of a long war has been always in the mind of our military leaders, who fully understood the character of the enemy they had to face and break.

A winter campaign is in our favor on all fronts. In Russia, this is especially true. The Germans will have either to retire ignominiously from the far-eastern line they have reached, or endure a winter far from their bases and dependent on fragile and slender lines of railway for supplies. These lines run through a hostile population and it will not be surprising if they get out of commission very frequently and at critical moments. Then the Russian winter will be very trying to the Germans, and by no means so difficult for the inured Russians to meet. We may look for heavy Teutonic losses all through the winter—if they manage to hold at all—and for comparatively light Slav sufferings.

In the west, we have seen that winter makes for immobility, and, in this war of attrition, it is we who can afford to remain immobile, while the Germans must make progress or lose their chance. When the western lines are finally settled for the winter, our lads will probably do nothing but hold them, while the constant, German movement will expose our enemies to constant losses.

On the Italian frontiers, the Austrians will be compelled to live the winter through under Alpine rigors, while the bulk of the Italian troops will be basking serenely in the sunshine of Italy. It is true that our allies are holding many of the Alpine positions—thanks to their dash and courage—but it will only be the advanced line which must remain there. The main army will be as surely in Italian sunshine as the main Teuton army will be floundering amidst Alpine snows.

Then, again, in the Dardanelles we will have the sunny side of the hill—if we have not in the meantime forced the Straits. Our troops will reach Gallipoli through the perpetual summer of the Mediterranean and will find on that war-torn peninsula a beautifully warm climate, much better than the fervid heat they have just been enduring. But if the Germans fail to break through the Balkans before winter comes, winter alone will be almost enough to bar their path. We have always considered that there was no danger of a Balkan uprising during the winter months. Only when the snows in the Balkan mountains melted were we ever in fear of a Balkan conflagration.

So we face the prospect of a winter campaign—not only with equanimity —but with great confidence that it will work in our favor. Winter is our ally all along the line. We shall come out of it relatively very much stronger than our enemies, and this wearing war of nations will be resumed in the spring with our forces in a far better position to win than the reduced forces of the Central Empires.—Montreal Star.

The Gambler's Toll

Producers of wheat and corn have the right to feel dissatisfied with any marketing conditions which enable speculators to bear prices down just to create long profits for the professional operators. All of the excessive profits secured in this way must come in the final analysis, from the producer to the consumer.

The speculator is a parasite, from an economic standpoint, and subsists from piratical raids into the realm of legitimate commerce. Some day the citizens of the United States and their official representatives will come to a realization that gambling in stocks and grains is no more legitimate or necessary than the once famous Louisiana lottery—and that the "lambs" had a better show for their money in the old discredited lottery game than in the "brace" arrangements conducted at Chicago and New York against the real grain interests.—Sioux City Tribune.

Guernsey is the one British possession which has not interned a single alien enemy since the outbreak of war. Germans and Austrians have merely to report themselves, and may not leave their residences after dark. Otherwise they are free to roam at will.

Insurance experts estimate the mortality among officers of the British Expeditionary Force at 240 per 1,000 per annum. In the South African war the death rate among officers was 53 per 1,000. The normal death rate in times of peace is five per 1,000.

License Reduction

Drinking Appears to be Largely in Proportion to the Amount of Temptation

The following is part of an editorial from the Ottawa Citizen:

"The great argument against license reduction is that it does not lessen drinking—that when one place is closed men go to another and those that are left are enriched without accomplishing any good. That would be quite true if all the men who drink were confirmed drinkers, which is far from the truth. We now know that there are few really confirmed drinkers in any community and when the temptations to drink are removed there is comparatively little trouble from it.

Local option does not prevent men from getting drink, it only lessens temptation. Places like Toronto Junction, Owen Sound, West Mount and many others where men can get drink by crossing the street or by going a short distance for it, have proved for all time that only a few do so. Of course, there are a few chronic drinkers in every community who think they cannot live without it and these will get it if possible. The city marshal of Pasadena, Cal., put it in a nutshell when he said to the writer, "If a number of man are passing a barroom they are likely to be tempted to go in, but if they have to go around a block or two, they will rarely do so. We now know for a certainty that drinking is almost in direct proportion to the number of places of temptation."

The dock laborers' strike in Old London taught a great lesson. During this strike the open bar-rooms were reduced in number and the hours of sale were shortened with the result that drunkenness and crime were reduced more than half—proving again that drinking is in proportion to the amount of temptation.

San Francisco teaches another lesson. After the great earthquake and fire the saloons were closed but men could purchase liquor by the bottle. During nearly three months that the bar-rooms were closed there was not a single murder, but in a month after they were open there were eighteen murders.

Lessen temptation either by lessening the number of bar-rooms or by shortening the hours of sale and you will lessen drunkenness and crime.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Russia Contains 140 Races

The Population of the Czar's Nation More Varied Than Any Other

The population of Russia is more varied than that of the United States including Porto Rico, the Phillippines, the Zulu Islands, Alaska, Indians and all—in fact more varied than the population of any country in the world.

The population of Russia consists of over 140 different peoples, nationalities, nations, races—differing in language, religion, dress, customs, mode of living, civilizatio and living mostly apart from on another.

There are:—

Fifty million Great Russians, or actual Russians, or "Muscovites" (the inhabitants of the former grand duchy of Moskva), now ruling all Russia.

Twenty million Little Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Twelve million Poles.

Six million White Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Two and a half million Finns.

Two milion Lithuanians, formerly part of Poland.

One and a half million Letts, formerly part of Poland.

One and a half million Armenians.

One and a half million Roumanians.

Five million Jews.

Sixty million of 130 other different nations and races as: Tartars, Kurds, Bashkirs, Samoyedes, Kirghizes, Kalmucks, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks, Persians, Gypsies and 120 others. Most all of these live in groups and clans, on their ancient territory.

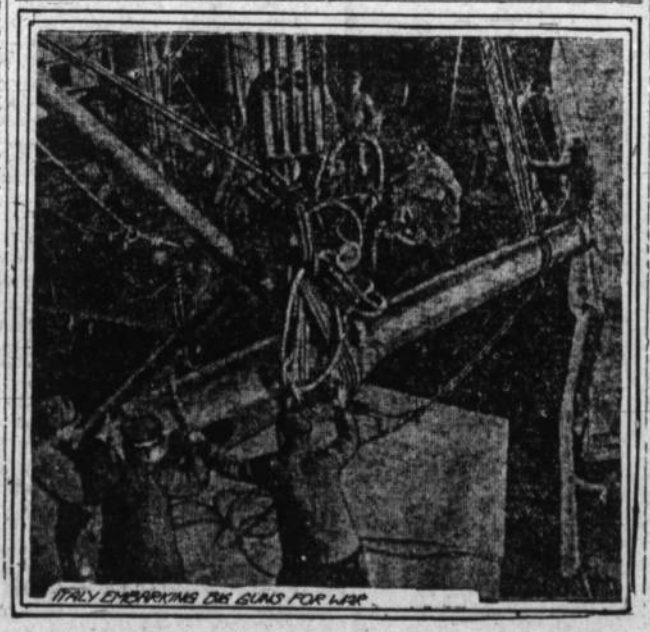
It would take centuries to melt these 140 different nations of different races, with 140 languages, and almost as many different religions—into one solid Russian nation.

In the meantime—scores of them hope to become free and independent countries, and thus preserve their ancient home, nationality, language, religion and all.

Census of Western Provinces

Arrangements are being made by the director of the census for the quinquennial census in the western provinces next year. For Canada generally the census is taken, but the act provides that in the western provinces it shall be every five years. Compared with the general census, however, it is simplified, and relates only to population and agriculture.

The youngest sergeant in the service is a Stafford (Eng.) Grammar school boy named Slimm, who is only sixteen years old, but tall for his age.



ITALY EMBARKING HER GUNS FOR WAR

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE TO SOLVE DIFFICULTY OF MARKETING CROP

IS ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE ADVICE FROM ANYONE

Subject of Transportation and Marketing of Crops to be Thoroughly Investigated, and Committee will Gather and Arrange all Facts and Information Which will be of Value

Interviewed after the announcement that he would act with the committee of the government in connection with the marketing problem, W. Sanford Evans stated that his chief function would be to gather facts and opinions and so sift and arrange them that they might be of most service to the committee and to the country.

"I am most anxious," said Mr. Evans, "to receive help in this matter from everyone who has a fact or an opinion to offer. I invite letters, telegrams, market newspapers and personal interviews with individuals or deputations. I cannot, of course, undertake to conduct a discussion by correspondence with individuals, but I will undertake to see that all proposals receive consideration. This country must think out its marketing problem some time, and during the next few months I shall try to act, under the committee, as a sort of clearing house toward this end. From time to time I shall, according to the wish of the committee, keep the press informed of the progress of the investigation and the committee will promptly announce the results of its work.

"The first essential to prompt and effective co-operation is that we get down to actual facts. Take for example the problem of ocean transportation which has been engaging the most serious consideration of the government. Much of the public discussion so far would seem to be based upon an imperfect realization of facts. In general it may be said that Canada does not market wheat in Europe, but Europe buys wheat in Canada. There are no adequate facilities in Europe to make it possible for Canadian exporters to ship wheat to Europe on their own account and then arrange for wholesale or retail sales after arrival. The risks in such business are too great and there are records of disastrous failures in connection with cargoes arriving on shippers' account.

"Europe's grain market is not organized in that way. Some European importer buys wheat and then the Canadian exporter ships it. This means that the European importer determines what wheat will cross the ocean and when it will be shipped to meet the conditions of the trade. Ocean tonnage should be proportionate to European purchases from Canada and cannot be judged at any time in relation to the Canadian surplus. During the first year of the war several European governments adopted the unusual course of purchasing wheat in order to insure adequate supplies and also to be in a position to regulate the home markets. In the face of the large supplies of wheat in the world at present there is not the same necessity for direct action by European governments, and the probability is, therefore, that the business will be left again to the private trade.

"Transportation necessities will be fully met if ships enough are available to carry to Europe the amount of Canadian wheat the private traders of Europe will buy. It is obviously impossible to tell beforehand exactly how much these importers will buy in any month. In any particular transaction the initiative may be taken by the European importer in cabling an inquiry to exporters on this side, or it may be taken by the Canadian exporter in cabling a tentative offer to importers of the other side. Actual business, however, depends on the action of the European importer. But if the Canadian exporter is extremely doubtful about obtaining tonnage, he will be less active in taking the initiative, and if he fails to locate tonnage after receiving an inquiry he will not conclude a sale. In these ways a shortage of tonnage would tend to restrict business with Canada.

"An essential fact in connection with this whole matter is that Europe takes delivery of wheat and flour week by week, fairly evenly throughout the year in proportion to its actual weekly needs. It never buys for delivery within a limited period much more than will be consumed in that period. Even during the past two months this condition has been preserved. Moreover, Europe buys only a certain proportion of high class hard wheat such as ours, and buys the balance of softer wheat. No matter how we market our crop, the outside world takes delivery in its own way. In all the history of the export of Canadian wheat to overseas countries, that is all countries except the United States, have together taken delivery on only three occasions of as much as 12,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in any one month. This statement is based on a careful study of the monthly exports of Canadian wheat from all ports, both of Canada and of the United States. Even the three occasions on which as much as 12,000,000 bushels was taken in a month were occasions on which Canadian wheat was really at a bargain, a sacrifice price, and no price we have hitherto made has resulted in the overseas world taking as much as 12,000,000 bushels in a month except on these occasions.

"The problem is to use every possible effort to see that business is not lost for Canada because ships cannot be obtained to carry what the countries open to trade are prepared to take delivery of month by month from us. During the first year of the war all the open countries of Europe received regularly all wheat they needed. This means that during the past twelve months there has been ocean tonnage enough in the world to carry wheat, even after the various admiralties had made their requisitions. It is not understood that there has been any important reduction in the world's ocean tonnage during the year. Europe's requirements of wheat and flour are expected to be less this year than last, certain other classes of freight, and particularly munitions, will undoubtedly be much heavier, but other classes again will probably be much lighter. It is not available in the world ample commercial tonnage to move as much wheat as Europen wants, and as fast as she will take delivery of it.

"It has already been announced that the government has been taking every measure open to it to assist in meeting an actual shortage of commercial tonnage if such is found to exist. It is particularly desired that facts and suggestions which are in accordance with the real nature of the problem should be offered, and it is highly undesirable that discussion should proceed on misconceptions of what is really required and practicable."

Immigration Will Follow

End of War Will Witness Flow of Immigration to Canada

That immigration into Canada will be tremendous following the war is the unanimous opinion of the newspapers of Canada that are studying this phase of our future development, and the preparations that are being made at Ottawa to place ex-soldiers on the land is evidence that officially the inrush is regarded as inevitable. Discussing this question the Ottawa Journal notes that immigration figures for the fiscal year show that the war has been a revolutionary factor in more ways than one. Arrivals in Canada from foreign lands during 1914-15 were fewer than in any similar period in ten years. Each twelve months since 1909 arrivals have been over a quarter of a million, and in 1913 they numbered nearly half a million. Last year the figures dropped ot 144,000. The cause of this drop in the immigration tide is, of course, not far to seek. Continental Europe is an armed camp, and the young men of the British Isles have either felt the call of patriotism or found higher wages and more plentiful employment at home turning out munitions of war.

With the end of the war it is reasonable to expect that the flow of immigration to the Dominion will reach and even surpass the old dimensions. Labor invariably goes to where wages are highest, industry greatest and the standard of living best, and we have every ground to believe that in years to come Canada will have the same attraction for those seeking better conditions for livelihood that it possessed during the past twelve or fifteen years.—Calgary News Telegram.

The Belgium government has protested to neutral states against the action of the German administration in tearing up and transferring to Poland the tracks of the Belgian railways. The protest is based on an article of the fourth Hague convention which stipulates that the occupation of the invaded territory shall consist only of occupation de facto. Removal of the railways, the note contends, will make much more difficult the transmission of business by a large portion of the population of Belgium.

An English physician has advanced the theory that the juices of the mouth are intended to keep the teeth clean, not to prepare food for digestion as generally believed.

Training Canadian Horses

How Horses Shipped to England Are Broken For War Purposes

Successions or regiments of horses for the army are being trained in the neighborhood of Redhill, Surrey.

Thousands of horses pass through the hands of the large staff monthly. They come over from Canada in shiploads, and arrive in Surrey daily in large numbers. They are a splendid stamp of five and six year old animals. They are easily climatised, and make magnificent "gunners."

Many have never seen a set of harness. Some are docile and others are as mad as March hares. The morning following their arrival they are paraded by ertswhile English and Belgian "cross country jockeys, racing stable boys, rough riders and men who have ridden to hounds, forming a remount squad of the A.S.C.

Amenable and tractable horses who do not wince at bridle and saddle, and provide a good mount, are immediately promoted. A white stripe is painted on the loins, and they are classed as lance-corporals.

Next day, if they take kindly to harness, they receive another stripe, and rise to the rank of sergeant with three stripes if they take to team work in a gun carriage.

It is the fretful and ill-humored animal that tries the patience of the trainers. The whip is seldom used. It frequently takes an hour to saddle one of these Canadians, but it is done. Not a few of them squeal like a rabbit and lie down. Others fight till they are exhausted—but they are mastered.

The wildest are either tamed in a fortnight or they are placed out with farmers. Here they spend the first seven or eight days standing in a stable fully harnessed, with breech bands dangling round their legs and a restricted diet. This is followed by light work on the farm, and they return cured.

From Redhill they are drafted to the "firing line" in England, and having become used to the roar of the cannon, are shipped to France.

Commander—Why did you lose the battle?

General—The enemy attacked us in our rear.

Commander—I was informed that they had attacked you in front.

General—Yes, but it was our rear when they got there.

Specials in Winter Clothing

Stocks are now at their best—Big additions received this week. Piles of Underwear for Men Women and Children. Fur Coats and all sorts of warm clothing in abundance to meet the needs of the approaching cold weather.

Watson's Underwear for Ladies

Ladies All Wool Combinations, per suit 2.00
Ladies two-piece Suits, per garment 75c., 1.50
Childrens Combinations, per suit 90c., 1.15
Childrens Black Tights, elastic top 50c

New Dress Goods

Silk Crepe de Chene 40 inch width, white only 2.00 per yard, special at 1.50
Heavy Weight all Wool Serges, per yard 2.25
Blanket Cloths, white and colors, per yard 1.80
Silk Crepe de Chene Waists, special value 4.00, 4.50

Ladies and Men's Coats

Ladies Chamois Lined Coat with Fur Collar 18.75
Ladies Muskrat Coat, satin lined, special 67.50
Mens Coon Coats, extra value 50.00
Mens Coon Coats, well matched No. 1 Hides 67.50

Mens Underwear

Mens Extra Heavy Ribbed Underwear, per garment 1.60
Mens Nova Scotia Wool two-piece suits, per garment 1.35
Mens Combinations, "Penmans" Heavy Ribbed each 2.00
Mens Extra Fine Silk and Wool Combinations Suit 4.50

Fine Hosiery

Ladies Plain Knit Cashmere Hose 35c., 55c.
Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, elastic top 55c
Ladies and Childrens All Wool Worsted Hose sizes 5½ to 10 30c., 40c., 50c.
Mens Cashmere Special 3 pairs for 1.00

Blankets

Great savings in advancing lines that you should not miss:
Heavy Grey Wool 7 lb. Blankets, sizes 60 x 80, special 5.40
White Wool Blankets, large sizes, 4.50 to 6.00
Grey and Brown Wool Blankets 3.00, 4.50
Hudson Bay Blankets, extra heavy, special 7.00

New Fall Samples of Mens Suits

An extra fine range of Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges just arrived. We fit any form from these samples and give big value for your money. Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

Gloves and Mitts

Mens Horse Hide Gloves, wool lined 1.35
Mens Horsehide Gauntlets " 1.50
Wool Lined Mitts 85c. to 1.75
Boys Gloves, warm and durable 85c

We will appreciate a chance to figure on your winter's supply of merchandise. We have saved money for others—Why not **YOU.**

Elves Bros

The Store of Good Service

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd of December, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Armada and Vulcan, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Armada, Vulcan Reid Hill and Lawndale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary.
22nd of October, 1915.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR EXCHANGE—Three clear title lots in Sunalta, Calgary, for a clear title quarter section near Vulcan. A. R. Flett, Box 4, Vulcan. S29t4

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Lomia. Price 55c. per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2. Vulcan, Alberta Ag18tf

FOR SALE — One Dominion Organ, piano case, mouse proof, in splendid condition, as good as new, present owner leaving the district. J. McFadden, 4-18 25, Vulcan. Oct 27t2

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. $8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

JACK THOMPSON
AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

C. C. REBBE
Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104
For dates available see
C. B. SHIMP
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway.
Owner of horses branded BAE on Left Shoulder

Eugene Sandow, the famous athlete and at one time reputed to be the strongest man in the world, was shot as a German spy in the Tower of London a fortnight ago.

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at
KIRCALDY
All work promptly executed
Plow Shares $2.25 for 12 inch; $2.50 for 14 inch; $2.75 for 16 inch; $3.00 for 18 inch.

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; H. W Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK - Proprietor
R. W GLOVER - Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.50 per year; Foreign Countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

Let Us Remember Them.

In our last issue we had a paragraph dealing with the enlistment of five of the Bank of Hamilton staff and not one of us but would think of those boys who were fighting for us but with feelings of pride. And they are not the only ones who have gone from this district to do their little bit "somewhere in France." There are others from the country districts, and we are glad to remember them as we knew them and wonder what they are doing these days, some of them in camp and some of them in the firing line.

Could we not give them a little more solid thought now that Christmas is coming round once again, and would it not be possible for we who are at home to do something to brighten their festival while they are on active service? We think so, and we suggest that a small fund ought to be started immediately so that the town could send them some remembrance in the way of suitable gifts. There are a lot of calls on us at this time no doubt, but that ought to be no reason why we cannot recognize the valor of our own townsmen. Let us gather together and see what can be done. It is not a question of whether it can be done, it is a question of how much we can do for them, and The Advocate will be only too glad to give all the assistance and publicity to the matter if it is only taken up.

Let us give the boys the knowledge that we are thinking about them and are interested in them.

The Talk of Peace.

Last week the peace talk that is ever and anon filtering through the press and other channels found its way into the Imperial House of Commons and it fell to the lot of Lloyd George, in the absence of Mr. Asquith, to answer a question in regard to it. The question was as to whether unofficial exchanges of views in regard to peace had been carried on between Great Britain and Germany.

The reply was a decided negative and the minister of munitions stated that Mr Asquith's statement last September that Britain would not withold until the rights of small nations had been established still held good.

All this talk about peace terms must have a commencement somewhere and to find its source is not uninteresting As one of the United States journals recently pointed out, the source is to be found in Germany. After a careful following up of the German newspapers there appeared, after the first outburst of national feeling, a disquieting spirit that was beginning to ask questions and demand answers. And this, the result of the trend of the war. When the conflict first started the German people were led to believe that the war was to be sharp and sudden and that victory would be theirs in a short while. The plan of campaign revealed this, and when the war lords set out on their career they were of the opinion that all would have been over by now. But is it? If we have not advanced, neither have the Germans. The same stalemate prevails for them as it does for us, and neither side gains any advantage. The blockade, more rigorously enforced as the war has progressed, is reducing Germany to consider her economic position very seriously. She finds herself held by land, and on sea she cannot move. The recent move of the British to intercept the traffic between Germany and Scandinavia by submarine has proved effective, and doubtless the German people are beginning to realize that all is not as was at first explained. A certain uneasiness is creeping in and peace talk there undoubtedly is in Germany but is talk of a peace with honor, and how to get that is her great trouble. Germany's idea of peace with honor is to retire to the status quo, while that of the Entente group is that Germany shall be so reduced that her menace shall no longer disturb the world.

Another View of the Matter.

Following our article on the consolidated school idea of last week, we have received many comments on the topic, and all in favor of the idea being taken for serious consideration by the directors of the schools throughout the district.

We are glad to receive this comment as it shows that there are people in the district who are interested in the betterment of our local educational facilities and also the betterment of the district.

There is no need to dwell on the increased educational facilities that the consolidated schools would offer to the district for they are sufficiently well known to require repeating. But there is an economic value to them which cannot be avoided and that is the value of a good school to a new settler with a family. The better educational facilities are going to weigh enormously with him and he is going to decide in favor of the district that will afford him the best school for his family. Take a case in point. A well-to-do farmer in a certain district has a family and all his children have passed through the country school. But they do not consider themselves educated to their requirements and are going across the line to school. There are three of them all going to attend school there. This means that that home is going to be lost to the district, and it will be one good farmer less. Now if that district could boast a school affording higher grades that family would still be in the district, but as it cannot the man and his family have to move out in order to accommodate themselves.

That is only one way, apart from the educational, where a good school has the pull, and our illustration shows one loss where there must in course of time be many. Let the school trustees therefore begin to consider the matter seriously and see whether they cannot find some way in which the consolidated school idea can be carried out here. The town of Vulcan affords facilities for a splendid centre as the country roads are in good condition and locomotion would not be a difficult proposition. And there is no question as to whether the residents would support the idea.

The Wonderful Crop.

In reviewing this year's harvest, even while the work of threshing is going on and mammoth yields are being given in all districts, one cannot help reflecting that all this means very much more than appears at first sight. From whatever standpoint we regard it the inevitable conclusion is that it has been a truly remarkable year. The country has never had anything like it before and it comes at a time when the farmer himself has passed through lean years that were badly in need of recuperating. On all sides there will be signs of healthy reawakening of trade, and even now the cities are showing their returned prosperity in larger bank clearings.

Taken by itself and in normal times the crop would be remarkable, but when we consider the present condition of the world and the Empire, our present circumstances assume a significance that cannot be overlooked. Great Britain and her dominions at war, and Canada with the largest crop of her history. It seems that Providence this year has provided us with a gift, or rather a trust which we cannot ignore. The crop with its wealth is not only for us. We do not perform all our duty by reaping the returns and letting things stay at that, there is something else which is expected of us, a duty towards our common protection. In this year of strife and bloodshed we shall be called upon to make contributions to the upkeep of our cause in one way or another. Some men are regarding as their share the duty of enlisting and others are making gifts of one sort and another. What is our duty? Here we have this magnificent crop bringing with it its millions of dollars to the country and we have our Empire at war. Surely our duty is clear and ought we not to be able to see that that is perhaps why we have been blessed this year in order that we may do our share in contributing to our common rights and freedom. The greater our possibilities the greater are our responsibilities in this matter and none of us can afford to close our eyes to facts that are so patent. Our crop is meant as a gift to us to dispose of with discretion and and therein lies our duty.

Editorial Comment

We are mooting the idea of sending some token of Christmas to the Vulcan soldier boys. They surely deserve some remembrance and Christmas affords the opportunity. Will you afford a little money if the idea is carried out?

***

The number of prairie fires there have been lately in various parts of the country ought to make us careful in this respect. During the high winds of the past few days the threshers throughout the district have suspended threshing operations.

***

Reports from various districts tell of carelessness on the part of threshermen when pulling into a place to thresh. Regardless of the telephone wires overhead they go right ahead and break the wires with the result that people are cut off from communication with Vulcan for days. This occurred in the Lomia district lately. A little thought on the part of the engine man would save a lot of inconvenience.

***

Are some threshermen trying on a "hold-up" game on the farmer because machines this year are scarce? We hear of a district where farmers are being asked 8 cents and 12 cents instead of the usual 6 cents and 10 cents. And on top of that the threshers are asking for a bonus of $100 before they will pull on a place. It seems to us that this is going too far.

***

Certain farmers in the district have drawn our attention to the fact that many auto drivers are neglecting to turn on their lights when darkness falls. This is a dangerous practice and automobile drivers ought to see that car lights are turned on at the proper time.

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

Notice to Farmers

J. HARRIS & COMPANY
Employment Agents
LETHBRIDGE
Have opened a Branch Office at
134 9th Avenue, W., Calgary
Phone us for Your Harvest Help
Phone 4455

For Information Regarding Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - - Alberta

R. W. Glover
Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER
Watchmaker and Jeweler
OPTICIAN
Eyes Tested Free
VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering
F. SMART - - Vulcan

B. C. RESTAURANT

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Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
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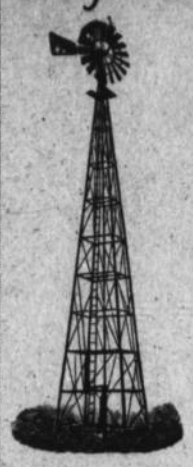

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We can make Immediate Delivery of these outhts while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Windmills; Chapman Engines
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Pumps and Belting, Accessorie , Grain Grinders, Power Mills.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

We are Showing

an Exclusive Range of the Latest Designs in

Christmas Cards

at Prices ranging from

$2.00 to $10.00

Remember your Friends in the Old Country or the East and place your Orders early at

D. C. JONES, Druggist,

Or

The Advocate Office

VULCAN - - ALBERTA

The Land Titles Act

Mortgage Sale of Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the power of sale provided by this Land Titles Act and under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, the North East Quarter of Section 7 in Township 17, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at or near the Post Office, Vulcan, on Saturday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1915, at 2 o.clock in the afternoon.

The vendor is informed that the above property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situated about one mile from Armada Post Office and 9 miles from Lomond Railway Station. The vendor is also informed that the land contains the following improvements:—one frame shingle house 16x24, a frame shingle granary 8x8, a frame shingle stable 24x28, a chicken house and 1½ miles of fencing. The soil is chocolate loam with clay sub-soil and about 70 acres are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve price and subject to the taxes for the current year and to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title, also subject to any Statutory charges registered subsequent to date of sale for seed grain or other relief if any.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, the balance within 30 days, either all cash or part thereof, namely, $600.00 by mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum payable $100.00 on the 1st July 1916 and 1917 and the balance on the 1st July 1918. Other terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

LENT, JONES, MACKAY, & MANN.
Barristers, etc.,
Grain Exchange Building,
Calgary, Alberta.
Solicitors for the vendor

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 8th day of October, A. D. 1915.

Approved
By W. Forbes

Registered
October 20 t3

"Somewhere in France"

He heard the call "Your King and Country Need You," and now he is somewhere in France.

And the wife felt he ought to go She and the little one would manage al right while he was away. Yes, they would get along nicely, for the hearts of the people were touched, and they had promised to give liberally to the Patriotic Fund, so that the women and the children of the men who went would be provided for.

He went because he was fit, and because he felt it to be his duty; and he left to those who could not go a sacred charge.

And the war continued, and the months passed. A year went by; others were called, leaving their dear ones too —a sacred charge. And the demands of the Patriotic Fund grew.

The men are still "Somewhere in France," fighting your battle and mine. What of the charge they left us? Are we going to help? What are we doing about it? Have you subscribed as freely as you can to the Patriotic Fund? If not you surely will feel badly about it afterwards. It may be the very last opportunity you will have to do so. Don't pass it up.

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

(a) Regimental Number.....
(b) Rank.....
(c) Name.....
(d) Squadron, Battery or Company.....
(e) Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.....
(f) Canadian Contingent.....
(g) British Expeditionary Force.....
(h) Army Post Office, London, England.....

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

The Week's Summary

Japan has added her signature to the Entente agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

A terrible fire in St. John's Parochial school, Peabody, Mass., was responsible for the death of over twenty pupils. At the outbreak the teachers marshalled their children for fire drill to march them out and all went well until someone in the street shouted "fire" and then the children stampeded.

Captain Granville Fortescue, formerly of the United States cavalry, in his new book "What of the Dardanelles?" says that the cause of the Allies in that quarter is hopeless and that they will have to withdraw as it is impossible for them to carry out a successful campaign Captain Fortescue has watched the campaign from the Turkish lines as an American correspondent.

On October 28th the announcement was made that the British cruiser Argyll had gone ashore in bad weather off the east coast of cotland and it was feared that she would be a total wreck. All the officers and crew were reported to be saved.

The French ministry under the leadership of Viviani resigned on October 28 and M. Briand has been asked to form a new cabinet.

Berlin has issued a long statement on the case of Nurse Cavell, the gist of which is that the British government have been misinformed in regard to the circumstances. In regard to this case it is said that the German government prohibited any report whatever of the matter of the matter being circulated in neutral countries

The report that peace talk was being carried on between Great Britain and received a decisive denial on Thursday last in the House of Commons from Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George.

The government at Ottawa has authorized the raising of a further 100,000 men for active service. This will bring the number authorized up to a quarter of a million. The number authorized up to November 6th was 150,000 men, but recruiting has exceeded this figure, the total number of recruits amounting to 173,000.

The 50th battalion, which was inspected at Ottawa last week, when they received their colors, has sailed from Halifax for an unknown destination.

Great Britain is to have the management of the war strengthened, and the probable members of the new war council are Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, Bonar Law and either Lord Curzon or Lord Lansdowne. The difference between this and the new war committee, which this will replace, is that the war council will have full executive power to proceed with its decisions without recourse to the full cabinet.

In speaking on the sanitary condition of Great Britain's armies, Sir James Crichton-Browne, an eminent medical authority, says that it is better than ever With a larger army than ever before there is less disease among tha men than in times of peace.

At the Presbyterian hospital Baltimore a remarkable operation has just been performed by a specially constructed magnet, a large piece of steel being removed from a laborer's eye over which the tissue had healed A tiny puncture was made and the magnet drew out a splinter an inch long and three-sixteenths of an inch thick. An incision would have blinded the patient

Reports from the Balkans at the week-end carried hope for the cause of the Allies, as it appeared that Roumania was prepared to throw in her lot with the Entente group. Roumania was also reported to have mobilized 450,000 of her troops, concentrating them on the Bulgarian and Hungarian frontiers.

One hundred thousand French troops with one hundred big guns have, according to week-end advices, been landed at Saloniki.

Graham-White, the aviator, is said to have been shot as a German spy in London, and his wife imprisoned for a long term. It is said that he directed the Zeppelins on to London by sending out signals.

A

"Maxwell" Car

Is the Car for the Farmer

Goes Better and Lasts Longer

Electric Starter and Electric Lights

$925 f.o.b. Windsor Ont.
$995 Vulcan

Vulcan Livery
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Sign Painting

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SEE

N. T. BROWN

McCLARY'S

Regina Range

The 100 per cent value Range.

Is a low priced, high service Range.

McClary's
Its a fuel saver

McClary's
Its double travel flue system insures good baking and cooking.

McClary's
It's oven braced against warping and fitted with Electric welded broiler rack, is of ample capacity.

McClary's
Its chaste nickel dress is easily kept clean.

McClary's
Firebox has heavy semi-steel linings and duplex removable grates.

McClary's
Has removable contact heated reservoir.

Irving's Ltd.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

BIG FUR SALE

$15,000 Worth of Furs

Thursday, and Friday, November 4, 5,

At

H. W. REEVES, Vulcan

Read every word about this Sale. It means a BIG SAVING to you and you can inspect what you are buying.

How We can Save You Money:

We know that there will be a large number of Furs wanted in and around the district of Vulcan, and we have made arrangements with Canada's Largest Fur House to have on display and for sale, $15,000 worth of Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Stoles, Muffs, Ruffs, Caps, Gauntlets and Childrens Furs at prices that cannot be equalled in Canada. We carry no stock and can sell you these Furs on the very closest margin as we take no risk in having to carry over any stock.

Our Guarantee:

We personally stand behind every article sold which means that you have a big advantage buying through us. We are doing business right at your door and if any Fur bought from us is not satisfactory **Our Guarantee** is behind it to give you perfect satisfaction.

Special Invitation to All

We want everyone to call and see this big display of Furs. **You don't have to Buy.** We extend this invitation to all and we want you to keep those dates and make it a point to call and see our big display. Remember the dates, Thursday and Friday, November 4th and 5th.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The princess was regarding the shining stone with a besotted enthusiasm that seemed grotesquely out of place with her dress and surroundings. Perhaps this suddenly flashed upon her, for she carefully locked up the stone.

"You have done well, Ben Heer," she said, and shall not go unrewarded. The worst part of our task is over, the rest is easy."

"Then the princess goes not back to Lassa?" Ben Heer asked.

"Oh, not yet, not yet. Not till they are destroyed, root and branch to the smallest twig of the tree. I have not spared myself and I am not going to spare others. Yet there remains those of the accursed race yonder, the Ravenspurs. They know too much, they have that which I require. I will kill them off—they shall die—"

"As my mistress slew her husband when his life was of no more value to her?"

"Ah, so you know that. You would not reproach me, Ben Heer?"

"Does the slave reproach the master who keeps his carcase from the kennel?" Ben Heer asked as he bowed low. "My mistress was right; her hands were washed whiter than the snow in the blood of the Christian. It was well; it was just."

"Then, you shall help me, for there is much to be done. Take this ring. Place it on your finger and go to the others. They are outside waiting. Give them the call, thus."

The princess made a faint noise like the drowsy call of a bird and Ben Heer caught it up at once. He had heard it many times before. Then he slipped out like a cat in the darkness, and presently the call came from the gloom. A moment later it was answered and then all was still again.

Mrs. May, who had discarded the princess for a moment, closed her window, drew the blinds and lighted a cigarette. It was a glad night for her.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Geoffrey Gets a Shock

Ralph Ravenspur had wandered along the cliffs and Geoffrey had followed him. The latter came up to the blind man at the loneliest part of the rugged granite, and there for a time they sat. Ralph was graver and more taciturn than usual, till presently his head was raised and he seemed to be listening to something intently.

"What is the matter?" Geoffrey asked.

'Somebody is close to us," Ralph explained. 'Somebody is creeping up to us in the gorse. Nay, you need not move. We are safe here on this bare ledge. There is one thing there is no cause to fear in dealing with these miscreants, and that is firearms. Weapons of that description make a noise and your Oriental hates noise when he is out on the kill. Ah, what did I tell you? Somebody is close by."

A figure rose out of the gorse, a slender figure with a ragged beard and brown face. The stranger crept along and dropped by Geoffrey's side.

"Don't be alarmed," he said. "It is only I—Tchigorsky."

Geoffrey was astonished, though he had no occasion to be. Ralph took the matter coolly. "I expected something like this," he said. "I knew you would desire to see me, and that is why we came along the rocks."

Tchigorsky lay on his back puffing at a cigarette.

"Keep your eyes open," he said to Geoffrey. "One can't be too particular. Not that there is any danger, for I've sent those two wretches off on a wild goose chase for an hour or two, and the she-devil is down with one of her blinding headaches. You wouldn't think she was a woman whose heart was in a weak state, eh?"

"I shouldn't have supposed she had one?" said Geoffrey. "Have you seen her?"

"I was in her company for a long time last night," Tchigorsky explained. "I posed as one of the murderers of Voski; I gave proofs of my success."

"The forged Garuda stone," Ralph chuckled.

"The same," Tchigorsky said gravely. "It was a magnificent forgery, and calculated to deceive those pious murderous old rascals at Lassa. At any rate, I am now deep in the confidence of the princess, and attached to her subordinates, who are pledged to assist in wiping out the Ravenspur family."

Geoffrey sighed involuntarily. He would have liked to know why this vendetta aimed at his family, but he knew that the question would be useless. Still, he felt that a great deal had been gained during the last few hours.

"Have you learnt what the latest villainy is?" Ralph asked.

"Not yet. There is much uneasiness and alarm felt over the recent failures, and my dusky allies are getting a little frightened. For the next day or two I expect we shall lie low and plan some big coup.

"What I want to secure now are the princess's private papers. I know she has them and is in regular communication with the priests at Lassa. Give me these and I can expose the whole plot. Let me wipe these three people out, and then Lassa shall get a hint that will save further trouble from that quarter.

"A hint from the India Office that any more rascality will mean an expedition to Lassa and the destruction of their temples will suffice. But first I must have my proofs. Without proofs I am helpless."

"Find them,' Ralph croaked; "find them. Never mind the scandal, never heed what people may say. Bring the matter home, hang those wretches, and we shall never more be troubled by this plague from the East. If I had my way I should shoot the whole lot."

"And be hanged for your pains," Tchigorsky replied. "Ah, my friend, there are serious flaws in the criminal laws of this fine country of yours. Patience, patience, I shall find out everything in time."

"There is one thing I am curious to know," said Geoffrey. "I want to know who was the girl on the cliff with Mrs. May that afternoon, the girl who has such an amazing likeness to Marion. Have you discovered that, Tchigorsky?"

"That is what I am trying to get at myself," Tchigorsky replied with great gravity. "It is one of the mysteries of the campaign."

Geoffrey said no more on the point, chiefly because he had no more to say. Yet it was haunting him now as it had done for some time past. It ...d his mind as he made his way down the cliffs after luncheon. And then, to his surprise, as he gained the sands he saw a figure rise from the rocks and flit along the beach until it flashed round a distant point.

It was the girl who bore that surprising resemblance to Marion. She was dressed, as before, in a blue skirt and red tam-o'-shanter.

With a sudden impulse Geoffrey followed. His feet flew over the heavy sands, making no noise. As he turned the rocky point he saw no signs of the girl, but there on the beach with her sketch book on her knee was Marion herself, so deeply interested in manipulating her water colors that she did not see Geoffrey till he hailed her.

Marion smiled at his excited face.

"See whom?" she asked. "Oh, yes, some girl did pass me; but I was so busily engaged that I did not look up. How do you think my sketch is progressing? I have been at it all the morning. Vera made me a small bet that I should not finish it today."

Geoffrey was hardly listening. He recollected that there had been some little chaff at luncheon on the subject

"It was the same girl," he said. "The girl so like you. Oh, Marion, how unfortunate you did not look up!"

"It was indeed," Marion replied. She appeared to be deeply interested. "I would have given anything to see her. But it is not too late. Put my materials in your boat, Geoff, and I will follow up the cliffs. I can't be very much use—I m afraid—but at any rate I may solve this much of the mystery."

Geoffrey returned to his boat. It seemed very strange to him that Marion should not have seen the girl, and also that on each occasion these two should have been so close together without meeting.

Geoffrey pushed his boat out, got his sails up, and then stood out for the bay. It was very quiet, and no other boats were to be seen. One or two of the upper windows of the castle were visible from there, but no other signs of habitation.

The breeze freshened as Geoffrey reached the open sea. Some distance from him a pile of wreckage covered with a mass of seaweed floated on the water.

"I'll anchor here and get my lines out," said Geoffrey.

He huffed and as he did so a puff of wind filled the sail. The mast gave an ominous crack, and the whole thing snapped and went by the board. Geoffrey stared with widely open eyes. The wind was as nothing, barely enough to belly the sail. Then he looked down and saw that the mast had been almost sawn away. Somebody had cut it nearly through, so that the first puff would suffice.

Geoffrey felt vaguely alarmed and uneasy. He was a good four miles from shore and was an indifferent swimmer. The sea was too dangerous and rough for bathing. There might be further treachery. He sat down and pulled hard at the oars with the idea of returning to the beach again.

(To be Continued)

Do You Know?

That the average common cow is capable of producing 200 pounds of butter fat a year when fed and cared for properly

How much do your cows produce?

What grade dairy cows—cows from common cows and pure-bred dairy sires—are capable of producing 250 pounds of butterfat a year when fed and cared for properly.

What improvement will the sire you are using make in your herd?

That the average price paid to the farmers for butterfat by the creameries of the state during the past few years has been 30 cents per pound.

What was the average price paid by your creamery?

That the price a co-operative creamery can pay depends upon two things; first, the amount of business done by the creamery and, second, the quality of butter made.

The average business of the creameries of the state amounts to around $36,000 a year per creamery.

What was the amount of business done by your creamery?

The farmer who patronizes his local creamery, increases the business and raises the price; the farmer who does not patronize his local creamery, decreases the business and lowers the price.

Some farmers sell only $25 worth of butterfat per cow a year, others $50, others $75 and a few $100; all at creamery prices for butterfat.

How much are your sales per cow a year for butterfat?

A veteran car conductor in Boston recently lost his job, and was obliged to take the next best thing he could find, the position of sexton in a church.

He presented the collection box to a pillar of the church one Sunday, and, in fishing out some change from his vest pocket, the man brought to light two cigars.

The ex-conductor leaned over him, and, in the most solemn tones, said: "Smokin' in the three rear seats only."

Hanger—She appears to have changed her clothes.

Fanger—Most people disappear to do that.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

W. N. U. 1074

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Mercantile Marine

Valuable and Heroic Part Taken by Officers and Men in Defence of Empire

The responsible part played by the Mercantile Marine in the present war was discussed in an address delivered the other day at the Sailors' Club in Montreal by Captain Walsh, Marine Superintendent of the C.P.R. Atlantic Steamships. "At one time," said Captain Walsh, "it was considered that on account of the officers and men being distributed all over the globe, the number procurable at short notice would be so small that their value as a naval reserve would not be very great. On this account, a short service scheme was created in the naval service, from which men passed into the Royal Fleet Reserve, and through it an immediate reserve was always available. It was found, however, that directly the R.N.R. was called upon, they flocked to the rendezvous in such numbers that it was difficult to place them all. Not only did they return from ships all over the world, but also in very large numbers from positions on shore, even from farms on which they had settled in Western Canada and other places. Of these men, however, it may be said they only did their duty. That is quite true, but it is the way in which they did it that calls for special appreciation, and they have earned the right to special consideration after the war.

"The British admiralty were considerate, and, where possible, allowed the masters and officers to remain in their ships. In a general way the steamship owners did not suffer so badly as was generally expected. When we consider there are probably over 2,000 captains and officers of the Mercantile Marine, and, including men employed in the trawlers and other mine laying and mine sweeping operations, considerably over 20,000 men with the work of the ocean-carrying passenger and freight service going on as usual, it is indeed an honour to belong to a service that has done such excellent work for the cause of Right, Justice and Freedom.

"I can readily understand how men feel. They, like ourselves, would rather be dead than be ground under the heel of a relentless foe and forced to learn the 'Goose Step.'

"The work done by the armed merchant cruisers, whose crews were mostly R.N.R. and Mercantile Marine men, also calls for special praise. In September last the SS. 'Carmania' and 'Cap Tralafgar' met in fair fight, evenly matched. The 'Carmania' was commanded by Captain Noel, R.N., with Captain Barr, second in command. The Briton's skill at his own work secured them the victory in a little over one hour's battle. The 'Carmania' was holed in over 300 places, being hit by almost 100 projectiles. Lieut. Murray, late chief officer of the Canadian Pacific SS. 'Lake Manitoba,' was working a gun on the forward decks, when a projectile struck the forward winch, a splinter from which struck him down, injuring his spine. He is one of the many whom this dreadful war has ruined. Captain Barr was gazetted a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

"Over 80 vessels were commissioned as armed cruisers. The 'Otranto' was with the 'Monmouth' and 'Good Hope' under Admiral Craddock. The 'Orama,' a ship of the Orient Line, was with one of the vessels that cornered the 'Emden.' The P. & O. 'Macedonia' was with Admiral Sturdee at the Falkland Island fight and helped to sink the 'Baden,' and the steamers 'Isabel Transport' and the 'Empress of Japan,' of the C.P.R. captured the collier 'Oxford,' which served the 'Emden.'

"Mercantile cruisers suffered much, from one reason and another. The 'Oceanic,' early in the war, stranded in a fog. The 'Clan McNaughton' and 'Viknor' were destroyed by mines. The 'Bayano' was torpedoed with all on board, and was, indeed, a sad loss, as she was mostly manned by R.N.R. seamen and fishermen of the Newfoundland branch of the R.N.R.

"Probably the most dangerous and comfortless of all the naval and auxiliary naval services is the mine sweeping and mine laying fleet manned almost altogether with R.N.R. officers and mercantile seamen and fishermen. An officer (Lieut. Boothby), late of the C.P.R. service, was blown up on three different occasions and escaped. He has since been decorated by the king. In May First Sub. Lieut. Kersley, R.N.R. commanding the trawler 'Meuro,' with three other armed trawlers, engaged two German torpedo boats. Sub. Lieut. Kersley rammed one of them; the Germans then fled, but were chased and overhauled and sunk by a division of fast destroyers. This latter affair was carried out by the trawlers with a coolness worthy of the best traditions of the R.N. and showed the bull dog fighting value of the British seaman. Without doubt, the mine laying and mine sweeping fleet, on account of their specially dangerous duties, deserve perhaps a greater measure of praise and appreciation than any other unit of of the service.

"With regard to masters, officers and men who were not in the R.N.R. and who were free agents at liberty to do what they liked, no praise would be too great. They have done their bit well and faithfully. The German submarine did not frighten them; they knew they had a duty to their country, to their homes, to their wives, their children and their parents, but they put their country's honor first and left home and friends, to man their ships, and so transport troops, ammunition, horses and foodstuffs the world over, not to England or the British Isles only, but also to the several distant parts of the world in which the empire and her Allies were fighting for their God, their country, and their flag. Apart from all this, the masters, officers and men of the Mercantile Marine have done some excellent effective fighting work. Take the case of the SS. 'Thordis,' Captain Bell, when chased by a submarine, instead of running away, turned his ship round and rammed her, leaving one less pirate to prey on unarmed helpless ships, carrying in some cases between 1,500 and 2,000 women and children, whom the Huns would ruthlessly murder without giving them a chance for their lives.

"The officers and men of the Mercantile Marine take great pleasure in knowing that the admiral, Sir John Jellicoe, in supreme command afloat of His Majesty's Naval Services is the son of a ship master of the British Mercantile Marine, and one who gave the people whom he served for a long number of years, extreme satisfaction and who always stood out as a fine example of the British Mercantile Marine ship master.

"Many of the great steamship companies of today were built up from a very small beginning by sailors themselves, the Allans, Johnsons and others too innumerable to mention are very notable examples.

"Before closing, I would quote one more notable example of the bull dog pluck and devotion to duty which was shown by Captain Parslow and his officers while in the 'Anglo-Californian,' carrying horses for the British admiralty. The ship was overhauled by a German submarine, but the commander refused to surrender and endeavored to out-manoeuvre the pirates. For four hours the U boat bombarded the defenceless 'Anglo-Californian,' and Captain Parslow was killed. Thereupon, his son, who was an officer under him, assumed command and piloted the ship to Queenstown.

"The ten minutes' notice, which seems to be the established time given to abandon a ship and take to the boats, is ridiculous, as it would take fully an hour in fine weather with all boats ready, to get say 1,500 women and children into them. If the pirates still carry on, even confining themselves to the sinking of ships after due warning is given, the promise to the United States would be of no value, unless it was clearly understood that time sufficient to get all into the boats before destroying the ship is allowed.

"During the South African war, the Naval Seaman earned the title of 'Handy Man.' How true it is now to say the Mercantile Marine Seaman is also worthy of this title, which is so expressive and applicable after a review of al the circumstances already enumerated.

"In conclusion, as a sailor, I am absolutely satisfied that, come what may, the Mercantile Marine can be relied on to do its part to the bitter end, as they wish to serve no other flag and desire only a complete wipe-out or absolute victory, which latter they are confident will be theirs."

Lloyd George Has A New Committee

Medical Men Head Body—Increase Productivity of British Workmen.

David Lloyd George, the British munitions minister, has appointed a committee, "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labor and other matters affecting the health and physical efficiency of workers in munitions factories and workshops."

The committee appointed by Lloyd George numbers seven. Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the board of education will be the chairman. The other members chosen are Sir Thomas Barlow, physician-extraordinary to King George; Dr. Arthur Edwin Boycott, professor of pathology, University of Manchester; Dr. Leonard Erskine Hill, director of the department of applied physiology of the National Health Insurance Institute of Research; J. R. Clynes, inborite member of parliament for Manchester, and two women—Mrs. Harold J. Tenant, wife of the parliamentary under-secretary for war, and Miss R. E. Squire.

The committee is apparently the outcome of the recent discussion in the British Association for the Advancement of Science concerning the best methods of increasing the productivity of workmen. In this discussion it was strongly contended that the desired improvement could not be attained by prolonged hours of labor, but rather by the adoption of periods of rest and relief from the continuous nervous strain and by nourishing food and healthful recreation.

His Probable Future

"What becomes of the young man who rocks the boat?"

"If he survives," replied Miss Cayenne, "he probably grows up to be the man who builds excursion steamers with keels."—Washington Star.

Growing Stronger

Things are far better than the greysky pessimists would have us believe. Decisive victory for Germany is impossible. Stalemate becomes, day by day, more unlikely. The enemy has passed its maximum strength. He is gradually growing weaker. We are quickly growing stronger. That lusty infant, the contemptible British army, will soon be a mighty full grown man, then—clear the way for victory.—London Daily Express.

Don't carry a gun when you are hunting for work.

Western Canada Exporting Large Quantity of Fish

First Car Lots Sent to Chicago Market From Lesser Slave Lake

Notable developments are taking place this fall in the fisheries of Western Canada. The announcement is made by the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that White Fish is now being shipped in car lots from Lesser Slave Lake, in Northern Alberta, to Chicago.

The construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway northward from the main line of the G.T.P. has made this lake accessible and in its waters are great numbers of fish. Two companies have been formed to carry on the fishing in the lakes and the Canadian Express Company is being called upon to supply special refrigerator cars to take the fish to Edmonton and thence by way of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Winnipeg and by connecting lines to Chicago.

A great distributing point for fresh fish, the Chicago market states that it can take all the white fish that can be sent from Western Canada and the transportation companies, it is expected, will have to enlarge their arrangements next year to meet the growing traffic.

Chicago is also taking from Canada large quantities of fresh Prince Rupert halibut and the fishing industry is very brisk at the new Pacific coast port. Over fifteen million pounds of fish handled in the month of August was Prince Rupert's record. While the salmon end of the industry was the largest part of the business, halibut showed up well, with 2,106,400 pounds landed at this port. The salmon pack for the month represented 12,899,700 pounds of fish, representing at a modest valuation well on for three-quarters of a million dollars. Of the salmon catch, 4,060 hundredweight was used fresh or shipped fresh. There are about 223 hundredweight that was mild cured, while the remainder was canned. In the canning process, 149,527 cases were taken care of during August. There were 14,000 pounds of cod taken and used fresh and flounders represented 1,000 pounds.

Capture of Hill No. 60

Turks Fought Desperately Before Surrendering Position

A description of the fighting in the Anzac region, on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August, and the result achieved during this period is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill No. 60 was important, says the correspondent, and it is the last crest of the ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches, would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground, with the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strewn with their bodies and with British soldiers who fell in the assaults.

It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting, with Australians and New Zealanders.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British battalions off the ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when the got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns.

"They came down in thousands," said a staff officer of the New Zealand brigade; "they went back in hundreds," the correspondent's story continues. Machine gunners, he says, claim that five thousand were killed.

Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent thinks, could only come through physical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable, and even supplies for the men are now taken up through saps which run right down to the beaches, while the sides of the hills are covered with dugouts. The Turkish batteries still make it exciting for landing parties, but once ashore there is now plenty of cover for the men, and since the August victories they have much more elbow room.

The Ultimate Economy

A teacher who is fond of putting the class through natural history examinations is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him "What animal is satisfied with the least nourishment?"

"The moth," one of them shouted, confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."

British Tommy (somewhere in France)—Speak English, Moosoo?

French Shopkeeper—But—yes—a leetle, M'sieu.

British Tommy—Righto, then give us ten pounds o' spuds, an arnce o' baccy, a packet o' fags and a box-o'-lights, an' be slippy!

Win Four Victoria Crosses

Bomb Throwers Secure the Much Coveted Honor

The award of five additional Victoria Crosses is announced in the London Gazette. Four of them were won by "most conspicuous bravery" in connection with bomb throwing exploits, which now constitute such an important feature of trench warfare. It was during operations southwest of Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula that Captain Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, First battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, won the highest award for valor. This is what he did, as narrated in the official report:

"On the night of the 1st-2nd July, 1915, when it was essential that a portion of a trench which had been lost should be regained, Captain O'Sullivan, although not belonging to the troops at this point, volunteered to lead a party of bomb throwers to effect the recapture.

"He advanced in the open under a very heavy fire, and, in order to throw his bombs with greater effect, got up on the parapet, where he was exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the trench. He was finally wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led on his party to make further efforts, which resulted in the recapture of the trench.

"On the night of the 18th-19th June 1915, Captain O'Sullivan saved a critical situation in the same locality by his great personal gallantry and good leading."

On the day following this announcement came another, more sinister, in the official casualty list, giving Captain O'Sullivan in the list of "missing."

Sergeant James Sommers of the same battalion won the Victoria Cross at the same time. "When, owing to hostile bombing, some of the troops had retired from a sap," says the report in the London Gazette, "Sergeant Sommers remained alone on the spot until a party brought up bombs. He then climbed over into the Turkish trench and bombed the Turks with good effect. Later on he advanced into the open under very heavy fire and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their flank until a barricade had been established. During this period he frequently ran to and from our trenches to obtain fresh supplies of bombs."

What Second Lieut. Herbert James of the Worcestershire Regiment did to win the cross in the Gallipoli operations is thus described:

"On the 28th June, 1915, when a portion of the regiment had been checked, owing to all of the officers being put out of action, Second Lieut. James, who belonged to a neighboring unit, entirely on his own initiative gathered together a body of men and led them forward under heavy shell and rifle fire. He then returned, organized a second party, and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack.

"On the 3rd of July in the same locality he headed a party of bomb-throwers up a Turkish communication trench, and, after nearly all his bomb-throwers had been killed or wounded, he remained alone at the head of the trench and kept back the enemy single handed till a barrier had been built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire."

It was between Cambra and La Basee, in France, on Aug. 3 of this year, that Second Lieut. George A. B. Rochefort of the Scots Guards displayed "most conspicuous gallantry" and won the Victoria Cross.

"At 2 a.m. a German trench mortar bomb landed on the side of the parapet of the communicating trench in which he stood close to a small working party of his battalion. He might easily have stepped back a few yards round the border into perfect safety, but, shouting to his men to look out, he rushed at the bomb, seized it, and hurled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded.

"There is no doubt," adds the official report, "that this splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party."

The wish is expressed in the London papers that some enterprising film producer turn out a series of moving pictures depicting various exploits by which the Victoria Cross has been won.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Helen—Father, I must have a new riding habit.

Close Fisted Parent—But Helen, times are hard, and I can't afford such luxuries.

Helen (angrily)—But, father, what am I to do without a new riding habit?

Father—Get the walking habit.—Pitt Panther.

Motorist—Reckon I put up a bit of a record just there; I did that last fifty miles in twenty minutes.

Innkeeper—Yes, sir, this is a fishing village, sir.

COCKSHUTT PLOWS Give Their Owners Great Satisfaction. Try One.

Soldiers!- Get Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

POCKET SELF-FILLER

For the Home Letters

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58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Good Wireless Work at Cape Race

The Naval Service Department is particularly pleased over the fact that the Cape Race wireless station was able to pick up the "S.O.S. call from the steamer Sant Anna, afire in mid-Atlantic.

The station is 900 miles from where the ship was located. This summer extensive improvements were made at Cape Race, two towers 250 feet high being erected and the aerial increased with the object not only of increasing the range to vessels on the Canadian route going to Great Britain, but also to reach vessels plying between New York and Liverpool.

It is evident that the new apparatus is working most satisfactorily, though the ability to receive calls over 900 miles was probably due to exceptionally favorable atmospheric conditions.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compounds of which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

"I hear you've got a government job now," one man said to another.

"That's so!" answered the other.

The first man gave an envious sigh and asked:

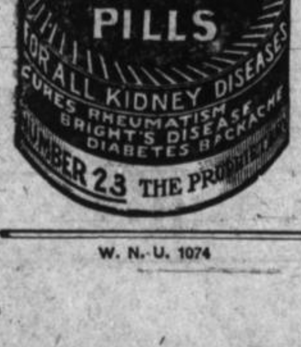
"Is it hard work?"

"Not after you get it," was the reply.

The Officer—His name will go down to posterity when this horrible war is all forgotten.

The Girl—I quite agree. By the way! What is his name!

The Officer—I'm dashed if I can remember it for the moment!



Financing Movement Of the Grain Crops

Banks Can Readily Meet Duties Devolving Upon Them

The minister of finance has satisfied himself that abundant facilities exist for the financing of the western crop movement without undue acceleration. If the grain is hurried to market it will have accommodation which would enable the grain to be held and gradually sold over a considerable period. The banks are in a much stronger and more liquid position for the crop movement than they were a year ago. Their liquid assets, according to the last returns, aggregate nearly three hundred and fifty million dollars, of which over fifty million is in gold and ninety million in Dominion notes. They have an authorized, but as yet, unissued circulation of nearly fifty million dollars.

Should occasion require, they may, under the new Bank act, issue additional circulation against their gold. They may also, under the Finance act of 1914, obtain to any amount desired Dominion notes against grain bills, warehouse receipts or other securities. So far as cash resources and currency are concerned, there are therefore available the most ample facilities. Both by official letter and personal interview the minister has taken up the matter with the banks during the past month and is satisfied that the duties devolving upon the banks towards the crop situation will be amply and readily met.

A recent amendment to the Bank Act providing that the banks may take security upon grain remaining in the possession of farmers, is expected to be of assistance.

To facilitate advances by the government, the minister will arrange that the assistant receiver general's office in Winnipeg will take and deal with, from time to time, grain bills, warehouse receipts and other collateral, upon which advances in Dominion notes will be made to the banks.

No Warships on the Lakes

The United States, Canada and Great Britain have been spared millions of expense by this treaty. Good feeling also has been promoted by it. As long as Canada is a part of the British empire, what reason can be urged in favor of covering the lakes with armed vessels? The treaty is not only in force, but popular. Both nations consider it solemnly binding. And that is all that needs to be said about it.—Providence Journal.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

Artificial Preservatives

There are powders that are sold under various trade names to be used by the housekeeper as preservatives. The directions generally say to fill the jars with fruit or vegetables, as the case may be, cover with water, and add a teaspoonful of the powder. The ease of this method is very attractive. Other housekeepers have been known to use salicylic acid and boric acid for the same purpose. Indeed, a growing use of these preservatives has been noted, which calls for a warning.

Though it is true that these acids, either under a trade name or under their own may retard the decay of the foot canned, it is pointed out by experts that their use may be attended by serious disturbances of health. Derangement of digestion is one of the evils resultant from such acids, and their extensive use can lead to grave dangers.

Artificial preservatives are not necessary; fruits and vegetables may be kept indefinitely if sterilized by heat and properly sealed. There is, therefore, no excuse for running the risk of endangering health in the use of preservatives which also encourage unsanitation and careless work in canning, as reliance is then placed on the preserving compound rather than on careful work.

Safety first campaigns are apparently much needed. In spite of those that have been going on for years, travel on the streets of large cities is becoming increasingly dangerous. Fifty-three persons were killed on the streets of New York during the month of August. In the State of New York, outside of the city, 44 persons were killed by automobiles, waggons and trolleys. In New Jersey for the last six months automobiles caused the deaths of 149 persons, as compared with 71 in 1914. This is a frightful record.—Hamilton Times.

Bridegroom—Waiter, I hope you haven't told anybody here we are newly married?

Irish Waiter—No, sir. Oive kaped it a secret. Why, whenever anybody tries to pump me, Oive told them you weren't married at all, at all.

The Listening Post

B.C. Regiment Has a Real Live Newspaper in the Trenches

Designed to break the tedium of life at the front and to ease "trench monotony," says a Vancouver paper, a bright little sheet called The Listening Post is now published in the firing line as the regimental journal of the 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion (1st British Columbia Regiment), commanded by Lieut.-Col. V. W. Odlum of Vancouver. A copy of the first number has just come to hand. The splendid spirit of the men from this city and province who are now helping to hold back the Germans is reflected in the light, bantering tone of the contributions. The regimental poets have several verses, serious and otherwise. Of course, there are numerous topical references of which the following is a good example:

"Roome to Let," the heading reads. It goes on "Ormrod Burrow of Dug Inn. Guaranteed to be 50 feet below the surface. Near modern and historic ruins. Owner left hurriedly on account of health. Long lease. Pumps or anything else which would not necessitate the appearance of the owner would be installed free as he is hoping to be absent for several years."

Under the caption "Songs and Their Singers," sly digs are taken at a number of the members of the regiment. "Sing Me to Sleep, the Starlight Fall," "Somebody Hold the Horse's Head," and "Look Out, Boys, I'm Coming Down" are among the selections.

An Open Letter

From a Well Known Methodist Clergyman of Interest to All Who Are Sick

One of the best known ministers in the Hamilton conference is the Rev. Chas. E. Stafford, of Elora, Ont., who freely admits that he owes his present good health to Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Mr. Stafford writes as follows: "Some years ago I was severely afflicted for a period of nearly four months. The leading physician in the town in which I was then stationed diagnosed my case as one of complete nervous prostration, brought on by over-work and which superinduced intercostal neuralgia and muscular rheumatism, from which I suffered the most excruciating pain night and day for weeks. So weak and helpless did I become that my attendants had to handle me like an infant, raising me up and laying me down with the greatest care, so intense were my sufferings. Acting on the advice of my doctor, and taking his medicine, I did not seem to improve. One afternoon, while suffering great pain, the editor of the paper published in the town, and who was a member of the church of which I was then pastor, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was sceptical as to the medicinal qualities of all proprietary medicines, but on the strong recommendation of the editor, who had great faith in the medicine, I decided to try them. To my great surprise and supreme delight, I soon found that the Pills were giving me relief, and after I had taken seven boxes I was fully restored to health. Dr Williams' Pink Pills, under God, having made me a new man. Ever since I have been better and stronger physically than I had been for a number of years.

Three years ago, after an active ministry of forty-six years, I asked the Hamilton conference of the Methodist church to grant me superannuation relation, which it did, but for more than two years I have been supplying a charge which necessitates a drive of twenty miles every Sabbath. Today I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and for my present physical condition I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can most heartily recommend them to the afflicted."

Scientific Surgery Saving Wounded

The one encouraging feature of the war news that probably will constitute a special memorial in the history of the present conflict is the statistics of the number of wounded who recover if once they are placed in a position to obtain the benefit of surgical measures. Infection prevails in army wounds. Antiseptics have been found unavailing to a great degree except for superficial wounds, but the advance in bacteriological pathology has made some very potent remedies available.

Sir Almroth Wright, to whom modern medicine owes so much for the discovery of remedial reactions within the body to bacterial toxic processes, recently received one of the prizes of the French Academy because of the magnificent effects noted from these newly discovered curative principles in the present war. French surgeons have now followed up his discovery by the invention of a polyvalent serum that is eminently life saving.

The reports from both sides in the western war area seem to indicate that by far the greater part of the wounded not only recover but actually return to service. For some months the ratio of such recoveries to deaths has been nearly as high as eight to two. The statistics of the surgical history of the war is to be one of the most valuable contributions to the story of human experience with infected wounds.—New York Herald.

A Choice of Alibis

Germany may build up an alibi for her latest sea murder by some of the following devices:

1. That the boat was not attacked by a submarine, but was blown up by a whale which swallowed a floating mine.

2. That one of the passengers was seen trolling off the port bow, evidently with designs on submarines.

3. That the captain had a picture of a British dreadnought in his cabin.

4. That the crew was armed (two-armed).

5. That the third assistant purser was known to smoke a pipe shaped like a revolver.

6. That the British ship was carrying Mutt and Jeff, a gross breach of neutrality.—London Advertiser.

Introduced into Bohemia ten years ago, the American muskrat has spread over a wide area and now is regarded as a serious pest, the government advocating the destruction of the animals wherever found.

An Aim For Better Stock

High Quality Obtained Only by Long and Careful Selection

The successful stockman of today is the one who realizes that careful breeding is the underlying principle in the production of good stock. He realizes that success in breeding depends on his appreciation of this principle. Upon the combination of desirable characteristics rests improvement in live stock, as well as any other industry.

The breeding of animals is quite similar to manufacturing; if we wanted an excellent class of goods, we would not think of using poor material, but would use the best obtainable. The quality of the product is governed by the quality of the material used, provided that all other things are equal. Therefore if the farmer wants good stock, he will have to use good sires and dams. The indiscriminate breeding of animals, without thought as to their strong or weak points, is what is keeping the average standard of the stock in this country so low.

It is believed by some people the high producers can be obtained from average cows, but practically all the champion producers are the results of long and careful selection. Occasionally a good animal is obtained from mediocre stock, but it just "happens." Such an animal may, but probably will not, transmit her good qualities to her offspring. Do not waste time hoping to get something good from mediocre stock! It does not pay. One well known breeder has said that a farmer who uses a scrub bull in his herd has about as much chance of getting a good calf as a boy would of getting a red marble by closing his eyes and inserting his hand into a two bushel bag of marbles in which there was expected to be one red one. This is very true. The sire has a profusion of good and bad qualities, so has the dam. What will the offspring be if both are weak in the same respect?

It does not matter about the good qualities if the weak ones are very prominent. The Law of Reversion plays a prominent part. This is the act of degenerating rather than improving. Therefore if stock is to be improved, careful selection must be exercised at all times.

Suppose a breeder had selected some stock of good strains, and mated those with the most desirable points, at the same time eliminating those of undesirable qualities. If he kept this up for, say, twenty-five years, and then took one from his own herd and mated it with a suitable one from another herd built up in the same way, would he not stand a much better chance of getting a first class animal than if he mated two scrub animals picked at random? It stands to reason that stock selected as above would have all the good qualities with a minimum of the poor ones.

Canada has the opportunity to become a great stock-producing country, but to be so the farmer must construct his stock; he must select carefully. If he starts with the best that can be obtained he will soon have better. If he preserves the good qualities and discards the bad, he is continually lessening the possibility of the poor points showing up, and thus decreases the chance of getting poor progeny. Like begets like, so by careful selection, a prize-winning herd can be soon built up.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Sent Him Home to See His Mother

The kindness and human side of Lord Kitchener are shown by the following incident, says the London Standard:

The aged mother of Corporal W. Bickerton, First Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, serving in the trenches in France, lay dying and repeatedly asked for her son Willie. The Rev. Robt. Johnson, of Newcastle, where the mother resided, took the liberty of sending a registered request to the busy war minister, asking that the lad might be given leave of absence. Corporal Bickerton reached his home in Newcastle about 48 hours after the request was posted, just in time for mother and son to see each other once again.

IS IT A COUGH?

Ontario Women's Advice.

Hamilton, Ont.—"I am a great believer in Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am speaking from the actual use of them and the great benefit I have derived therefrom. Shortly after my marriage I began ailing, had a very bad cough and got very thin and was run down. My people thought I was going into a decline. They got 'Golden Medical Discovery' and this medicine completely cured me."—Mrs. Adelia Hibbard, 26 Cheever St., Hamilton, Ont.

Kilbride, Ont.—"When I was only eleven months old my mother procured 'Golden Medical Discovery' for me, which cured me of congestion of lungs and whooping cough. I have taken it several times myself since and about one year ago I gave it to my two children for whooping cough. They recovered very quickly with no bad results, after taking one bottle. I have recommended it to quite a number of late."—Mrs. W. J. Simkins, Kilbride, Ont.

The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in most cases effect a permanent cure.

Get Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day from any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener, and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice, write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

In sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages. Send fifty cents to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE--Beautiful Book Of New Fur Fashions

Our Wonderful catalogue of Fur Fashions for 1915-16 is just off the presses. This beautiful book—an outstanding monument of artistic printing—is an intensely interesting guide to what is correct in furs.

Every woman will spend a delightful hour or two in looking over the charming garments displayed here for her benefit. The world's most complete and wonderful array of furs is pictured for you in this book.

Showing New York, Paris, London Styles

Women who know have always accepted Sellers-Gough styles as the authorities. Paris, New York, London, have all contributed their share to this marvelous style book. You will be charmed with the ravishingly beautiful fashions shown here.

Sent Absolutely Free

Simply send your name and address on a postcard. We will send you the style book at once. You will find every page of great interest. Besides showing all the latest styles, it gives lowest prices on fine furs and all the details of our splendid mail order service. Send today.

RAW FURS—Highest Prices Paid.
Communicate with Toronto Office.

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR COMPANY, LIMITED,
244-246-248-250 Yonge Street, Toronto.
St. Catherine Street, West, and St. Alexander Street, Montreal

Important Finds are Made

Noted American Geographer Points Out Notable Features of Stefansson's Work

Cyrus C. Adams, president of the Association of American Geographers, declared in a statement that Stefansson's new land lies 100 miles to the north of Prince Patrick Island, and that the most southerly part of the land which the explorer visited is considerably to the east of the most eastward extension of Prince Patrick Island.

Mr. Adams said the most northern part of the new land, as far as Stefansson saw it, appears to be farther north than any other land in the great Parry Archipelago, to the north of the American continent. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that the land discovered by Stefansson rises from the continental shelf in shallow waters that surround the Parry Archipelago, and that its discovery shows that this part of the Arctic Ocean is comparatively shallow.

Mr. Adams also pointed out that another notable achievement was Stefansson's completion of the charting of the northeast coast of Prince Patrick Island. There was a stretch of some 50 miles of this coast line which had not been covered in previous surveys, but the gap has now been filled.

Burt M. McConnell, secretary to Vilhjalmar Stefansson, who accompanied the explorer on the Karluk, and was with him on April 7, 1914, when Stefansson started into the unexplored north with his two companions, declared that he was sure he expedition's leader would win his goal, and that he never lost hope of hearing from him.

"The trip Stefansson made over the ice to Banks Island is the most wonderful in Arctic history," Mr. McConnell said. "That he returned is a miracle, nothing more or less. I always have contended that Stefansson and his two companions were alive, but when both the Polar Bear and Belvedere returned from Banks Island in the summer of 1914 with no news of the three explorers I thought they still must be on the sea ice, so I came down to civilization to organize a relief expedition."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Solve U.S. Problem of Dye Stuff

The discovery of a process by which dye stuff materials can be manufactured from crude American products was announced in New York by Dr. Thos. H. Norton of the department of commerce, after a series of conferences with representatives of a corporation by which it is controlled. Although the character of this process was not divulged, Dr. Norton declared it probably would solve the problem confronting American manufacturers who were unable to obtain the normal supply from Germany during war times.

Strangled With Asthma is the only expression that seems to convey what is endured from an attack of this trouble. The relief from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is beyond measure. Where all was suffering there comes comfort and rest. Breathing becomes normal and the bronchial tubes completely cleared. This unequalled remedy is worth many times its price to all who use it.

Neutrality a Moral Impossibility

America has already learned the moral impossibility of maintaining neutrality when half the world is fighting a cause in which the people of the United States are vitally interested. This country is not and never has been neutral. From the moment when Germany ruthlessly started to hack her way through neutral Belgium the hopes and sympathies of the vast majority of the people of the United States have been with the allies.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It takes but three-tenths of a second for an electric signal to pass over the 2,700 miles of an Atlantic cable.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Let the Pioneer Farmers' Company handle your grain on track or on consignment. Absolute security, courteous attention, prompt returns.
THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.
GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To
BARTLETT & LANGILLE
Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange
A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION
Grain Exchange, — — Winnipeg
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, Manager — S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.
UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.
327 GRAIN EXCHANGE,
WINNIPEG, — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
BLACKBURN & MILLS,
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

BREEN MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG,
Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value
Get the 1916 Catalog
JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIRECTORY

You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family or estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Andrews, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 506 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.
My full name is ....
Occupation.............. Address..............
I was born on..... day of.............19..

More Doctors From Canada Needed

Over five thousand wounded soldiers passed through the Canadian field hospital in 77 hours during and after the fighting at Ypres and six doctors handled the work, according to Major C. E. Doherty, assistant director of medical services, who is here to organize the work of caring for convalescents.

Canada, he says, has now five field ambulances, three base hospitals, one stationary hospital and two casualty clearing hospitals in France.

There are over 140 Canadians attached to overseas army medical corps, there are 5,000 Canadian hospital beds in France and 5,000 in Great Britain. More doctors from Canada are needed.

"The greatest trouble is," said the golfer of Taftian proportions, "that when I can see the ball I can't reach it, and when I can reach it I can't see it."

Yes People It's True!

T. R. HAYS, the Bankrupt Stock King

IS HERE WITH A

$25,000 Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., bought at 35c. on the dollar, and it will be thrown to the people of Vulcan and Surrounding Country in a stupendous, mastadonic, price wrecking Sale, commencing

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th at 9 A.M.

Mens Regular Union Made Overalls	Mens Regular $6.00 Work Boots	Regular 17½c. Wrapperettes	Boys Boots Regular $3.25
85c.	2.95	8c. per Yard	1.45 per pair

TONS OF PLUNDER SO WADE IN

Mens Regular 50c. Suspenders	Mens Regular $15.00 Suits	Groceries at Radical Reductions.	One lot Ladies Waists, values to $2.25, soiled
10c.	7.45		35c.

Sale 9 a.m. November 6th

T. R. HAYS, Bankrupt Stock King
Now located at
SHIMP'S HALL
VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA

Sale Saturday November 6th at 9 a. m.

Do You Want a Piano?

You will find below a list of slightly used pianos at greatly reduced prices.

These instruments have had such little use that they can hardly be told from new, and each and every one is guaranteed to be in tip top condition.

Terms can be arranged as low as $10.00 cash and $10.00 per month, or if more convenient a payment every six months.

Make	Regular Price	Price Now
Bell	$500.00	$350.00
Bell	575.00	325.00
Schumann	450.00	300.00
Lachner	450.00	290.00
Willard	450.00	295.00
Willard	450.00	300.00
Kingsbury	425.00	250.00
Bell	485.00	300.00
Masters	550.00	350.00
Lachner, 88 note player, and 1 dozen rolls	750.00	525.00
Bell	500.00	315.00
Columbus, 65 note player (new)	575.00	385.00

20% off all New Pianos.

ALBERTA PIANO CO.
130 Eighth Avenue, W., Calgary
Home of the New Art Bell, the Piano with the Sweet Tone.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,750,000

INTEREST

On Savings Accounts here Interest commences to accrue from the day they are opened and runs to the day they are closed.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

LOST—In Vulcan on Monday November 1st a heavy gold chased ring Valued as a keepsake. Liberal reward. A. G. Spooner Vulcan Alta.

LOST—A black Cocker Spaniel (docked) Victoria City tag on him. Reward if left at Irvings, Ltd., Vulcan, Alberta. Phone 38.

Armada News

The local branch of the U. F. A. had a most successful meeting on Saturday evening of last week. President Oakland presided. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

Up to date our hamlet is proud to announce that there has'nt been one word of dispute between the farmers and the threshermen. Some threshermen, that!

Dame gossip assures us that "a little old Ford" broke awag from its moorings on Sunday last, crawled under a fence and did considerable damage to a field of wheat. The settlers in unthreshed districts are anxious for their crops should these Fords develope the fence-crawling habit.

Our lady sports have had some very successful outings among the wild ducks. A remarkable feature of the hunting is that all the young ladies soon become ardent lovers of the 'Chase'.

The Haight brothers have gone east to pilot the Anderberg outfit through the hills into our valley lest the crops be hopskiewatskied before relief can be had.

Mr. Bain has been very poorly of late having been confined to his bed for some days.

Mrs. E. E. Saunders has been visiting friends in High River.

Messrs. Stower and Swires are training in trench work before joining the ranks.

Loma News

Threshing prospects in the Loma district are now good, a few machines from outside districts have pulled in recently The fields are beginning to look bare now that the grain is getting cleaned up To the east of Loma, however, in the Buffalo Hills district, there is comparatively little threshing done as yet. The machines from the Loma district are pulling out in that direction as they leave.

Everybody who has threshed is very well pleased with the results which are almost beyond expectation. 50 to 60 bushels of wheat to the acre is a common occurrence and from 50 to 70 bushels of oats on stubble and 100 bushels to the acre on summerfallow raises no comment at all these days.

Dean Campbell and James McFarland has gone to the Claresholm agricultural college for the winter course.

A very pleasant Hallow'een party was given at Edward Downey's home on Friday evening of last week. About eighteen of the young people of the district were the guests.

It is not long since Mrs. D. McNiven returned from the High River general hospital, bringing with her a baby boy. During the past few days she has had to return to the hospital as she has been taken with typhoid fever. The attack, fortunately, is not thought to be severe and her speedy recovery is looked for. During her absence the little one is in the care of the wife of one of the physicians.

Mammoth Sale

Saturday, November 6th, will see the commencement of a great big merchandise sale at the Shimp Hall Vulcan, when $35,000 worth of drygoods, mens furnishings, boots and shoes, and groceries will be offered to the people of Vulcan by T. R. Hays, the Bankrupt Stock King. This stock has been bought at 35c. on the dollar and will be offered for sale to clear. Car loads of goods have been arriving since Tuesday and by the time that the sale commences there will be a range of choice that is unequalled in any city. Remember the date, Saturday, November 6th.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.8
" No. 2	.7
" No. 3	.7
" No. 4	.66
" No. 5	.61
" No 6	54
" Feed	.48
Rejected No. 1	.71
" No. 2	.6
" No. 3	.6
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.29
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.26
" No. 1 Feed	25
" No. 2 Feed	24
Barley, No. 3	43
" No. 4	.39
Feed	.31
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.44
" No. 2 C. W	1 41
" No 3, C.W	1.19
Rye	.68
Eggs	30
Butter	30
Creamery Butter	35-40

FOR SALE or Trade—One roan saddle or driving horse. Will sell cheap or trade for cow. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan.

FOR SALE— Two full-blooded Poland China boars for sale cheap. J. F. Chase, 2-16-25, Vulcan, Alberta. Nov3t4

The Handy Worker

A Combination consisting of:

Parallel Jaw Vice
Pipe Vice, Anvil,
Three Speed Tool Grinder
Blacksmiths Drill

$18

Now is the time to fix your Doors and Windows to keep out the cold winds.

Felt Strip, per Box - 60c.
Enough for 2 Doors.

Wood Moulding, inlaid with Felt, per bunch - $1.00
A Permanent Fixture. Enough for one Door

Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper $12

WOLFE & PETTMAN
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

Dissolving Partnership

On November 15th we are Dissolving Partnership and wish to call atteetion to the trade that all accounts must be arranged for by that date. Our creditors demand settlement before we can take this step and we therefore must have settlement in full of all accounts due the firm by this date.

It will be necessary for us to do Cash Business until all the business of the partnership is settled up.

ELVES BROS.